

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 15.

ALL READY FOR THE CONVENTION.

When this issue of The National Provisioner reaches most of its readers the American Meat Packers' Association will be in session at St. Louis, Mo., in its tenth annual convention. The St. Louis committees have prepared a programme which they promise will equal if not excel all previous entertainments, and the convention sessions will afford the opportunity for hearing vital topics discussed by authorities, and action taken on matters of live interest to the trade. Parties made up in various sections of the country start on Saturday and Sunday for the convention city, and the attendance promises to be very large. The Chicago party goes in a special train, and the Pittsburgh party has a special Pullman, as have the New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Cincinnati parties. All roads lead to St. Louis!

ANOTHER BRITISH IMPOSITION.

Another protest against British coercion of neutral commerce has been made to the Department of State by American packers, the action being taken on October 7 as a result of the latest British fiat to the effect that hereafter London must be given advance notice of all future freight sailings from New York to neutral Scandinavian ports. All sailings made at variance with this order, politely termed a warning, will run the risk of certain seizure if caught by British vessels.

In other words, the British government arrogates to itself the high privilege of dictating even whether a cargo may sail from neutral America to neutral Scandinavia. This is one step further than the previous doctrine of unlicensed disruption of neutral commerce on the high seas.

This action arises over the case of the steamship United States, which left New York with a mixed cargo on August 27, unloaded its cargo at Copenhagen, and then was forced by the British government to take the cargo back again and transport it to England. Subsequently the Oscar II left New York on September 29, and the Frederick VIII on September 22, and both were made to go to Kirkwall, England, with their cargoes.

After a parley, the Scandinavian-American Line was compelled to cable to this country that hereafter when provisions and lard are booked the names of the shipper and the consignee, together with the nature of the goods, must be cabled to London, before it will be safe to send them on their way.

Secretary Lansing merely received the memorandum of counsel for the packers, and will take action later.

PACKERS APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT FOR HELP Ask Aid in Effort to Protect Our Foreign Trade Against Britain

The formal protest of American packers against British interference with our export meat trade, and confiscation of our meat cargoes without payment, was filed with the Department of State at Washington last Saturday by attorneys for the packers. On Wednesday of this week, after extended conferences with State Department officials, a formal statement of the packers' case was also filed with the Department.

It is now up to the United States Government to see that our meat interests get justice, and that foreign interference with our legitimate export trade is stopped. This interference has increased instead of diminishing, and the extent of the damage done to the entire meat industry is rapidly increasing. The trade now looks to Washington for something definite and decided in the way of action.

The formal protest and appeal was made on Saturday, October 2, by attorneys for the Swift, Hammond, Armour, Sulzberger and Morris companies, who had been working up the case privately and without publicity for several days. Secretary Lansing and Solicitor Polk took up the matter, and further conferences were held this week.

The protest recites the usual principles of international law, and briefly put, may be said to rest on the caveat sent to London on May 14, in which the United States announced its purpose not to recognize British orders-in-council as having any part in recognized international law.

The packers' protest falls into two sections. The first refers to the seizure already made of the cargoes from four ships, worth from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000. It is asked that the United States Government protest now against the decision of the British prize court, without waiting for the action of the appeal to the privy council.

The second section deals with the 27 cargoes which have not been disposed of, and which are valued at about \$12,500,000. The government is asked to take steps to secure their release, to see that justice is done, to bring about the opening of neutral ports, and to gain for American trade the rights they enjoyed inherently before the war broke out.

Summary of the Situation.

On behalf of Armour & Company, Swift & Company, Morris & Company, Sulzberger & Sons Company, and the G. H. Hammond

Company, Charles J. Faulkner, Jr., and Henry Veeder, counsel for Armour & Company and Swift & Company, respectively, summarized the statement which they filed with the Department of State.

All of these shipments were made in neutral bottoms to neutral Scandinavian ports, and to named definite neutral consignees. All of the neutral countries, at the time of the several shipments, had placed a strict embargo against the re-exportation from those countries of the articles composing the shipments.

None of the packers has received payment for any of the shipments, and any loss resulting from the seizures will be that of the packers and of no one else.

It is a long-established fundamental principle of international law that conditional contraband bound for a neutral port in a neutral vessel is not subject to seizure, and Great Britain has declared food stuffs to be conditional contraband.

This is the principle upheld with especial stress by the British Government, when that Government has been a neutral.

During the Boer War, Lord Salisbury stated the position of the British Government regarding the movement of food stuffs to the Boers as follows:

"Food stuffs with a hostile destination can be considered contraband of war only if they are supplies for the enemy's forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used; it must be shown that this was in fact their destination at the time of the seizure."

Sir William Scott (subsequently Lord Stowell) in an English case early in the nineteenth century, said:

"This is a claim for a ship taken, as is admitted, at the time of capture sailing for Emden, a neutral port, a destination on which, if it is considered as the real destination, no question of contraband could arise; inasmuch as goods going to a neutral port cannot come under the description of contraband, all goods going there being equally lawful."

"The rule respecting contraband, as I have always understood it, is, that the articles must be taken in *delicto*, in the actual prosecution of the voyage to an enemy port."

It is interesting to note that an eminent English authority on International Law, Atherton Jones, prior to the present hostilities, stated that, "Not a single case can be found of a ship's being stopped, much less condemned, when in transit to a neutral port, however suspiciously convenient for the enemy."

Great Britain has attempted to modify some of the principles of international law by Orders in Council or municipal regulations, but the rights of American citizens under established principles of international law,

cannot be modified, limited or abridged by municipal regulations or Orders in Council, and the government of the United States so notified the Government of Great Britain in its note of July 14, 1915.

The so-called blockade order violates the fundamental principles of international law, that blockade must be effective, that it must be impartial, that it must not bar access to

neutral ports. There is no pretense that the blockade is effective or impartial. It is common knowledge that the commerce of the countries of Sweden, Norway and Denmark across the Baltic Sea to German ports is not being and cannot be interfered with by England's assumed blockade of Germany under said order, and that such attempted blockade is wholly ineffective as to such trade.

FOOT AND MOUTH MENACE CHIEFLY IN ILLINOIS

Court Interference With Clean-up Is Source of Danger

The foot-and-mouth disease situation continues critical, owing to the situation in Illinois. The trouble in that State was due to court action preventing the slaughter of diseased herds, and the trouble spread as a result, after the government and State officials thought they had it under control.

The number of foot-and-mouth cases in the infected Illinois territory is now over 300 herds. The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has 125 experts on the job, and of the 160 men in the State of Illinois' veterinary corps, a third or more are working in the infected area.

Conditions are so much better in Minnesota that the State was released from quarantine by Secretary Houston on October 4, revoking his order of August 11. The Jersey City Stock Yards and the Central Union Stock Yards, Jersey City, have been released from quarantine. The quarantine status of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia has not been changed since last week.

A short special bulletin to the public has been issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, in which it is pointed out that foot-and-mouth disease is highly contagious, warns against a widespread scourge among the 58,329,000 cattle, 64,618,000 swine and 49,956,000 sheep, of this country, and every citizen is asked to do all he can in his individual conduct not to be a medium in spreading it.

Chief Danger Is in Illinois.

A serious situation faces the Illinois livestock industry because Mrs. Durand's Guernsey herd at Lake Bluff was allowed to remain alive, by virtue of the Circuit Court injunction, which it was decided in court should be partially sustained, in that the cattle were to be held in quarantine pending a decision by the State Supreme Court.

The livestock public feels that as long as the herd is above ground, even though it may have passed through the virulent form of the disease, every owner of stock in Illinois and also in the surrounding States is menaced. The Chicago Livestock Exchange is violently opposed to the "quarantine" method of handling the disease, and has endeavored to point out to Mrs. Scott Durand, and to the public, that her herd is a menace.

The Exchange last Tuesday called a conference of State veterinarians of Eastern States which have placed embargoes against the quarantined area of Illinois, for the purpose of gaining modifications, if possible, of their quarantine restrictions. New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Indiana and Iowa were represented by the veterinary officials of these States.

It was declared by them that just as long as the Durand herd is above ground, and foot-and-mouth disease conditions in Illinois show no improvement, the embargoes will remain in force.

Practical livestock men oppose the quarantining of diseased herds from an economic standpoint. They contend that eradication is the only safe means of handling the plague.

Assistant Secretary Carl Vrooman of the United States Department of Agriculture, who was present at the Livestock Exchange conference, declared that the countries of Europe have been trying for two hundred years to cope with the disease by the quarantine method, and have failed to stamp it out. In each case where killing and burial of herds has prevailed in the few American outbreaks, he declared that the work has been a success. He decried the injunction in Illinois and said that by reason of it the State is suffering an economic loss which every hour amounts to the total value of the Durand injunction-preserved herd.

Mr. Vrooman said the Federal Government is disgusted with the conditions in Illinois, and threatened to withdraw the co-operation of the Federal Bureau of animal Industry with the Illinois State officials unless prompt action is taken in this State to co-ordinate to stamp out the disease.

A resolution was passed in the Chicago Exchange conference and signed by the various State veterinarians, which declared that the slaughter method is the only efficacious means of handling the situation. In part the resolution reads:

The injunction proceedings resorted to in two instances in the State of Illinois have seriously interfered with the work of eradication and have been largely responsible for the embargoes placed by other States against the livestock of the State of Illinois, which embargo will continue to exist so long as such injunction proceedings preventing the appraisal and slaughter of diseased herds are resorted to.

These State embargoes are necessary to protect the livestock interests of other States, and are causing daily losses to the livestock interests far in excess of the value of any individual herd. Public sentiment in all these States is demanding that embargoes be placed against the livestock of the State of Illinois, for any and all purposes, and this sentiment will so continue until the disease is eradicated from the State of Illinois.

The experience in Foreign countries and our experience with previous outbreaks in the United States has proven to us it is not practicable to treat animals infected with foot and mouth disease. They should be destroyed at the earliest possible moment and the premises thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to prevent the spread of this disease. As all attempts in other countries to control the foot and mouth disease by quarantine measures without slaughter has resulted in the permanent infection of such territory, we earnestly suggest and request that all diseased herds be destroyed forthwith and the premises cleaned and disinfected for the good of the livestock interests of the State of Illinois and the country at large.

Dr. C. J. Marshall, Pennsylvania.
Dr. J. I. Gibson, Iowa.
Dr. J. G. Wills, New York.
Dr. S. F. Musselman, Kentucky.
Dr. A. F. Nelson, Indiana.
Dr. L. Hickman, Maryland.

It is American trade to neutral ports that is being interfered with, it is American ports and neutral ports that are being blockaded.

That the effect of said Order in Council, if carried out, is a practical assertion by Great Britain of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce, is pertinently pointed out by the Government of the United States in its note to the British Government of March 30, 1915.

In the case of the "Peterhof," which involved a shipment from London, England, to Matamoras, Mexico, which latter place was a neutral and not a blockaded port, Chief Justice Chase of the United States Supreme Court, delivering the opinion of the court, held:

"That the trade between London and Matamoras, even with intent to supply from Matamoras, goods to Texas, violated no blockade, and cannot be declared unlawful." And further:

"Such trade with unrestricted inland commerce between such a port and the enemy's territory, impairs, undoubtedly, and very seriously impairs the value of a blockade of the enemy's coast. But in cases such as that now in judgment, we administer the public law of nations and are not at liberty to inquire what is for the particular advantage or disadvantage of our own or another country."

In conclusion we claimed:

(a) That the seizures cannot be justified under any of the recognized principles of international law, and that the British Orders in Council cannot have the effect of altering, modifying or abridging rights of American citizens under the principles of international law.

(b) That none of said shipments were lawfully subject to seizure under the British Order in Council of October 29, 1914, all of said shipments being consigned to a named consignee and destined to and to be discharged at a neutral port.

(c) That the seizure of any of said shipments under the Order in Council of March 11, 1915, known as the Blockade Order, was unlawful and an infringement of the neutral rights of American citizens.

And we requested the Department of State to take the seizures up with the Government of Great Britain diplomatically and obtain for the packers redress for the past seizures and an opening of neutral ports to the same freedom of trade which this country enjoyed with those ports prior to the war.

The statement filed today did not discuss the decision of Sir Samuel Evans in the Prize Court cases, the text of which has just been received in this country. It appears from a hurried reading of the Prize Court decision that its judgment is based on British Orders in Council or municipal regulations, which are contrary to the established principles of international law, and in view of this we shall also ask the Department to make this judgment the subject of diplomatic representatives without awaiting an appeal to the Privy Council.

The Situation in Washington.

Messrs. Faulkner and Veeder conferred with State Department officials throughout this week, and on Wednesday they concluded their statements in writing. Their evidence aims to prove conclusively the necessity of the Department making special representations for redress to the London authorities.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice also called at the State Department in regard to the matter, but announced that his only purpose was to deliver a copy of the prize court decision which confiscated four American meat cargoes and which apparently forecasts the same fate for the 27 or more other cargoes now being held by the English government.

Now that the Arabic and other German submarine cases are out of the way, the often promised note of protest to England will soon be sent by the Department. It has

(Continued on page 28.)

PROTEST UNFAIR ATTEMPT TO RAISE FREIGHTS

Packers File Their Briefs in Eastern Live Stock Rate Case

A number of valuable and interesting briefs from the packers were filed this week with the Interstate Commerce Commission in what is known as the Eastern livestock case, in which the railroads are attempting the following:

1. An increase of rates on livestock within the Central Freight Association territory.
2. An increase of rates on livestock and packinghouse products from points in the Central Freight Association territory to points within Trunk Line territory.
3. An increase of rates on livestock and packinghouse products within Trunk Line territory.

It has been estimated that these increased, if granted would add between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 per annum to the revenue of the railroads, in addition to about that amount which they were allowed to get out of the packinghouse and livestock industries by the 5 per cent. rate increase of less than a year ago.

The brief for Morris & Company, and Sulzberger & Sons Company, these two companies acting jointly, brings out the point made by Mr. James S. Agar in his testimony at the Chicago hearings, that 50 per cent. of the slaughtering and packing business in this country is done by the so-called small packers.

The small packers also have the advantage of distributing their products in their home cities or within a radius of 100 miles, by using motor trucks, etc., and are not put to the expense of refrigerator cars for such trade, as the big packers are. The packers have \$20,000,000 invested in refrigerator cars.

This brief also quotes at length from C. B. Heinemann's exhibit at the hearings, which so clearly outlined the development of the packinghouse and meat business in this country. Federal Department of Labor figures were quoted showing that the relative cost of cattle was higher, and the relative price of fresh beef on the market was lower, in 1910 than in 1898.

Among other salient points, the brief of the Cudahy Packing Company refers to the rate increase of 1910, from the Missouri river to the Mississippi river, and from the Missouri river to Chicago, when through rates at that time to New York on fresh meats were higher than on cattle, whereas no increase was made in territory east of the Mississippi. Then, to add to the burden on the packers, the brief point out, came the uniform 5 per cent. increase. Rather than a further increase being allowed, it holds the time ripe for a thorough and just readjustment of rates. A valuable section of the statistics cited is the table, showing the increase of the importation of beef quarters from the Argentine to have grown from 112 quarters in 1884 to over 4,000,000 a year at the present time.

Cold Facts on the Rate Subject.

The brief of Armour & Company shows that no other class of foodstuffs is sought to be saddled with higher rates, even though practically all of the 70 kinds enumerated, such as coffee, crackers, malt extracts, macaroni, etc., are shipped in smaller quantities than are packinghouse products and fresh meats.

It is claimed that the 5 per cent. advance, based on the business done in 1914, will cost Armour & Company an additional \$344,201.14 in freight charges, and that the proposed increase would add \$415,784.78, or an annual total of \$759,985.92. It is contended that the present rates should be held as the maximum, and certainly should not be raised.

A vein of sarcasm at the expense of the carriers is one of the distinguishing features of the brief of Swift & Company. The following reference is made to the testimony of W. C. Maxwell, general freight traffic manager of the Wabash: "An interesting line of conversation, unsupported by any facts or figures which tend to show that the present livestock rates in Central Freight Association territory are unreasonably low. He told a pathetic tale about the hard-hearted manner in which the state authorities of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio had refused to permit increased rates on livestock within those states, and admitted that the proposed interstate scale for movement between those states would be out of line with the rates applying within those states."

Swift & Company allege that the proposed increase would cost them \$321,000 more a year, and that both this and the 5 per cent. figures would amount to fully \$600,000 a year.

It is further set forth that the average profit of a packer in only one-fourth of a cent a pound on meat and packinghouse products, or about \$1.50 a head on slaughtered cattle. Also that "Comparisons of fresh meat and livestock rates in other sections of the country, and the facts pertaining to the weight of cars, class of equipment, value of the commodities, revenue per gross ton of weight carried, and other matters of record, warrant at least the present difference between the rates on fresh meat and cattle in official Classification territory."

Pittsburgh and Buffalo Complaint.

The packinghouse interests of Pittsburgh and Buffalo, in an exhaustive brief from Charles Conradis and Arthur B. Hayes, of Washington, D. C., object not only to the proposition of the carriers, but also contend that "The interests represented in this brief, namely, the Pittsburgh and Buffalo shippers of livestock and livestock products, have protested more particularly that the proposed advances and increases and the proposed rates and minimum weights are discriminatory against them, both as between location, and as between livestock and the resulting products when the animals have passed through the packinghouses."

It is pointed out that the long-established percentage relationship which Pittsburgh and Buffalo have had on shipments from Chicago, St. Louis and Mississippi river crossings, as compared with shipments to the seaboard, and by virtue of which plants, with many million of dollars invested, will seriously injure if not destroy the business of the protestants at those two points.

A number of Iowa packers, John Morrell & Company, of Cedar Rapids; Jacob E. Decker, of Mason City; the Rath Packing Company, of Waterloo, and Brittain & Company, of

Marshalltown, make a vigorous complaint, with particular regard to the proposed increase on fresh hog meat. They set forth that 11,000,000 hogs are raised in Iowa annually, being one-sixth of the total for the entire United States, but that only 15 per cent. are slaughtered in the State. They also demand an "equalization of the rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products, loose, with the rates on hogs." It is also claimed that there is substantially no difference in the carload weights of fresh pork and of hogs.

Oral arguments on this important case were held in Washington on Friday, October 8, but too late for The National Provisioner to get an account before going to press.

MEAT SUPPLIES IN SEPTEMBER.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at seven chief packing centers for the month of September show cattle marketing 30,000 less than a year ago, hog marketing 30,000 less and sheep and lamb receipts almost 200,000 less. This is in contrast to increased cattle and hog marketing in preceding months as compared to the previous year.

For the eight months of the year receipts of cattle at these seven points were about 74,000 head greater than for a like period of the previous year. Hog marketing was about one and three-quarters million head greater, and sheep and lamb receipts were almost two million head less.

A synopsis of receipts at seven centers for September is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago ..	205,965	25,433	412,053	347,162
Kansas City ..	225,666	15,277	129,555	283,251
Omaha ..	146,954	*	119,257	648,780
St. Louis ..	112,002	*	141,503	58,535
St. Joseph ..	40,745	4,546	88,404	139,469
Fort Worth ..	63,565	16,480	52,470	17,959
Sioux City ..	51,139	2,390	64,802	48,676

Tl. Sept., '15..	845,136	64,126	1,008,344	1,543,832
Tl. Sept., '14..	884,976	70,344	1,038,821	1,734,466

For the eight months of the year receipts are reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,578,421	340,176	5,246,932	2,474,914
Kansas City ..	1,176,944	60,685	1,816,215	1,342,159
Omaha	801,603	*	2,159,588	2,318,694
St. Louis	663,142	*	1,893,555	502,003
St. Joseph	289,637	21,529	1,178,380	699,462
Fort Worth	574,357	99,576	330,118	325,913
Sioux City	336,889	12,667	1,377,491	175,790
Tl. 9 mos., '15..	5,420,993	554,633	14,002,279	7,838,935
Tl. 9 mos., '14..	5,347,569	533,587	12,280,861	9,503,067

*Calves not separately reported.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions at chief centers at the end of September show reduced stocks of pork and meats as compared to a month ago, but larger than a year ago. A synopsis of the official reports is as follows:

	Pork, Barrels.		Sept. 30, 1915.
	Sept. 30, 1915.	Aug. 31, 1915.	
Chicago	93,392	108,900	63,261
Kansas City	4,188	5,210	3,030
Omaha	4,413	3,607	4,556
St. Joseph	2,945	3,056	2,915
Milwaukee	4,552	8,514	7,425
Total	109,520	129,596	81,190
	Lard, Tires.		Sept. 30, 1915.
	Sept. 30, 1915.	Aug. 31, 1915.	
Chicago	256,634	258,358	128,984
Kansas City	5,245	7,338	2,945
Omaha	6,062	8,927	2,610
St. Joseph	2,184	2,955	2,691
Milwaukee	12,244	15,211	2,757
Total	282,369	322,789	139,987
	Cut Meats, Lbs.		Sept. 30, 1915.
	Sept. 30, 1915.	Aug. 31, 1915.	
Chicago	115,397,573	152,438,717	77,484,302
Kansas City	25,055,606	40,946,400	22,729,200
Omaha	30,014,118	47,817,791	25,231,509
St. Joseph	18,664,172	23,244,933	16,098,195
Milwaukee	12,909,990	20,261,990	8,872,212
Total	203,531,462	284,706,810	150,415,508

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

WHAT CAUSES MOLD IN SAUSAGE.

A subscriber in an Eastern city writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We have just started in the manufacture of strictly high-grade sausage. In the case of our beef and pork sausage, one or two days after they are smoked we find that they become moldy. What is the cause of this, and can you give us a remedy.

You probably smoke and also cook your sausage at too high a temperature, and place them in cool storage before they have been cooled off in smoke house. Also, reasonable circulation of air is necessary to keep sausages in good shape. Mold indicates that there is too much humidity—that's all.

PORK AND BEEF SAUSAGE RECIPES.

A subscriber in the East asks for the following information:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give us recipes for the manufacture of first-class pork and beef sausage, also for an all-pork sausage?

You do not state what particular style of pork and beef sausage you mean, hence we append a recipe composed of pork and beef cured by the dry cure process, prior to using.

Take 300 pounds of beef head meat and trimmings, 500 pounds of pork cheek-meat, and 400 pounds of lean pork trimmings. Grind the beef through a 7/64 inch plate in the hasher; then chop fine in the cutter, adding cold water sufficient in the process. Grind the pork cheek meat through a 1-inch plate and mix in the pork trimmings whole. Stuff in bags or in cap ends of beef hung casings. If stuffed in casings, smoke 4

hours at 120 degrees Fahr., and cook 2½ to 3 hours at 160 degrees Fahr. If put in bags do not smoke, but cook 3 to 3½ hours at 160 degrees Fahr.

A really first-class all pork sausage is made as follows: Use fresh ham and fat back trimmings, mixed, say running about 60 per cent. lean and 40 per cent. fat (regular pork trimmings will run 40 and 60 per cent., respectively). And to each 150 pounds season with 3 pounds salt, 7 ounces white pepper, ¼ ounce mace, ¼ ounce ginger, 3½ ounces rubbed sage, ¼ ounce thyme, 2 ounces sugar and ¼ ounce red pepper. Stuff in ¾-inch sheep casings in 4-inch links. Cut in 2-link lengths to pack in carton.

Pigmy sausage is made the same as above, except that it is stuffed in medium sheep casings, double linked, 2 inches long.

A No. 1 regular pork sausage is made of regular pork trimmings, 40 per cent. lean and 60 per cent. fat respectively, and seasoned as follows, per 100 pounds: Salt, 2 pounds, 10 ounces; white pepper, 8 ounces; sage, 4 ounces; mace, 1 ounce; with water sufficient to make of the proper consistency. Stuff in No. 1 hog casings and double link 3 inches long.

PACKINGHOUSE FERTILIZERS.

A Southern packer who has not heretofore paid much attention to saving waste fertilizer material writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please give me some general information concerning the handling of packinghouse fertilizer material, and how extensively it will be worth our while to go into it.

This is a subject that has been widely discussed in recent years, and The National Provisioner has printed pages concerning it. It will do no harm to review the topic briefly in this place, however.

Fertilizers, of the most valuable class, come from the packinghouse, and may be enumerated as follows: Concentrated tankage, dried blood, ground tankage, bone and hoof meal, all of which bring a price making these products profitable to manufacture and

worth taking all the pains necessary to produce high class goods demanding the highest market price.

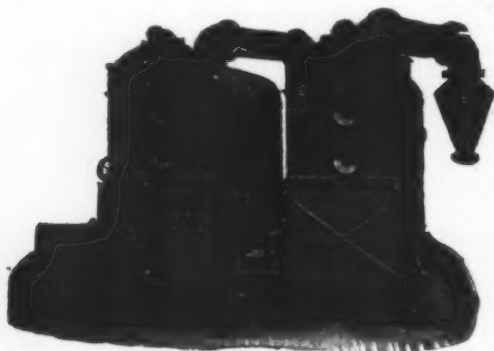
One of the most common mistakes, and an expensive one, is neglecting to extract every particle of grease possible from the tankage, which not only saves a big loss in grease which is worth considerably more than finished tankage, but increases the percentage of ammonia upon which basis per unit the tankage is sold. The percentage of grease should not exceed 5 per cent. Modern methods even reduce this percentage. But frequently—all too frequently—it will run ten to fifteen per cent. The loss thus sustained can readily be figured.

Too much cannot be said concerning the handling of all raw material for fertilizer while it is sweet, which means while it is hot. Not in the first instance, only, but right through the process. Decomposition means heavy loss of ammoniates. Tankage presses of the most approved type are essential, as also are dryers, and last but not least, the proper storage of finished product is imperative.

Do not, for one moment, think fertilizer will take care of itself. What you want is the highest possible percentage of ammonia obtainable, consequently you must give close attention to the handling of your tankage throughout to attain that result. The tankage should be thoroughly heated up, and skimmed until clear of grease before going to press, and dried down to about a seven per cent. moisture basis in the drier.

Tankage should be spread to thoroughly cool, as it comes out of the dryer, before being thrown in bulk, and must be watched afterward to avoid the possibility of heating in storage, which possibility is lessened considerably if the material is bagged as soon as cooled thoroughly.

Regular tankage should run 9 per cent. of ammonia and 20 per cent. of bone phosphate, on a 7 per cent. moisture and a 5 per cent. grease basis. But it must be handled right to attain these percentages. It can be done, however; it is done right along by the up-to-date packer.



OVER \$100,000 ANNUAL PROFIT

This is the estimate in a large Chicago packing house of the profit made in saving, by SWENSON EVAPORATORS, products formerly wasted. Every gallon of tank water, press water, scalding water, blood water and cooking water is run through two large triple effect Swensons using exhaust steam, and running 166 hours per week.

As this concern now owns nearly two score of Swensons purchased on more than 25 separate orders, it is easy to see what the management thinks of Swensons.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

49-25

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Official Organ American Meat Packers'
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HUBERT CILLIS, Vice-President.

JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.

OTTO V. SCHERER, Secretary.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

GENERAL OFFICES.

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York,
N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."

Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.

WESTERN OFFICES.

Chicago, Ill., 533 Postal Telegraph Building.
Telephone, Harrison 476.

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OLEOMARGARINE POPULARITY

Official reports of the amount of oleomargarine made in the United States for the month of August show a gratifying increase over production for the same month of last year, and over the preceding month. This increase in production, due to increased demand from consumers, is especially significant in view of the remarkably favorable season for making butter, and the consequent enormous butter production and lower prices.

Weather and pasturage conditions during the past summer have been almost unprecedentedly favorable to butter making. Production has been very heavy and the market has moved accordingly. Of course, speculators have utilized the opportunity to put away immense quantities of cheap butter in cold storage, to be brought out and sold at high winter prices later on. But in spite of this amount stored away very large quantities have been thrown on the consumptive market, and this has naturally affected the demand.

Under such circumstances the fact that oleomargarine production in August was half a million pounds more than a year ago, and also considerably larger than in the month preceding, would seem to indicate that consumers who have once investigated oleomargarine and tested it thoroughly are satisfied to keep on using it, regardless of butter prices. This is only another indication of the

gradual assumption by oleomargarine of the place it deserves in the family food list, as a product equal to butter in healthfulness, cleanliness and palatability—we will not say superior, since the public appears to be on the point of being enlightened on this subject!

A SHORT COTTON CROP

Cotton and cottonseed products interests were profoundly impressed by the October 4 report of the Federal Crop Reporting Board, to the effect that the condition of the cotton crop on September 25 was 60.8 per cent. of normal. This compares unfavorably, so far as bulk yield is concerned, with 69.2 on August 25, 1915, 73.5 on September 25, 1914, 64.1 on September 25, 1913, and 68.3, the average on September 25 of the past ten years.

A condition of 60.8 per cent., as forecasted by the bulletin, means a yield of 168 pounds, which, applied to the planted acreage less the average abandonment, 1.3 per cent., points to a crop of 10,950,000 bales, 500 pounds gross. The yield last year was 16,135,000 bales.

On the day of the announcement cotton advanced over a dollar a bale on the New York Cotton Exchange. It went as high at one time as .1228 for October delivery, showing an advance of 58 points. There was considerable excitement, but the market righted itself without difficulty.

The cotton oil market is dominated by the scarcity of crude oil and the cotton report only served to strengthen this feeling. Excessive rains, followed by drought, are given as the cause of the expected shortage, but uniformly better weather conditions hereafter would bring the average up. However, the seed supply is short and prices are very high. The mills must get a price for their oil if they can that will let them out without a loss. The whole situation is certainly bullish.

MUST STUDY NEW MARKETS

The development of American trade with Latin America is the most frequently and eagerly discussed of current commercial topics. What effect has the war had in the countries south of the Rio Grande? What is the attitude of the business men there toward American methods and manufactures? What are the conditions in those nations that will further or retard an American campaign of commercial penetration? These questions are being asked by the general business community in the United States and, with particular keenness and insistence, by the export managers of our big industrial establishments.

Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in discussing Latin American conditions, says that the outbreak of the war almost paralyzed those

countries commercially, industrially and financially. Their commerce was cut in half, immigration ceased, industry was temporarily stopped, thousands of men were thrown out of employment, and public improvements, except those absolutely indispensable, were suspended. This was due to the closeness of the financial and commercial ties that have heretofore bound nearly all the countries of South and Central America to the great European nations.

These relations were reciprocal. Europe had capital to invest and Latin America needed capital for development. Europe had manufactures and coal to sell and Latin America must obtain them from abroad. Europe desired to purchase foodstuffs and raw materials, and Latin America had an abundance to dispose of. It is this fundamental reciprocity of commercial interests that has caused the Latin American countries to feel so heavily the shock of war.

Since the first shock of the war there has been a partial readjustment in the Latin American countries, and there are indications of a general revival, which is feeble or strong according to the character of the resources of the various sections and the state of affairs preceding the war.

When the crisis arose at the outbreak of the war, the countries of Latin America naturally looked to the United States for assistance. They have looked, and are looking, to the United States to supply a market for their surplus products, to afford the credit for making new purchases, and to advance the loans to take the place of European capital that has been withdrawn.

Heretofore Latin American countries have known as little about the United States as this country has known about Latin America, or perhaps even less. Mutual understanding and acquaintance are necessary before the United States can take, even in part, the place that Europe occupied before the outbreak of the war. The process of getting acquainted is coming on as rapidly as might be expected. With the establishment of banking institutions such as the branches of the National City Bank in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, a great advance may be expected in the promotion of more intimate relations between the United States and Latin America.

The pertinent question that every manufacturer and exporter must ask himself is whether or not conditions in Latin America warrant his taking up the active development of that market. More important, however, is the attitude taken toward the trade development in those countries. The American manufacturer should use, in developing this market, the commonsense business methods that he has so successfully used in the domestic markets of the United States.

EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

According to government reports our exports of meat products for the month of August were twice as great in value as in the same month a year ago. For the eight months of 1915 the export total was more than twice the value of that of a like period of 1914. War orders and the needs of foreign nations due to the war account for this very heavy increase in our meat export trade.

During August our fresh beef exports were 25 times what they were a year ago; this included re-exports of South American beef, of course. Canned beef shipped was twice as much as a year ago. Almost three times as much bacon, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many hams were exported as in August of last year. Twice as much oleo oil and four times as much compound lard went out, but hog lard exports were about the same.

For the eight months since the beginning of 1915 our fresh beef exports, including re-exports of imported beef, were 38 times as great as for the eight months of 1914 immediately preceding the war. Canned beef exports were 55 times larger; cured beef, twice as much; bacon, three times as much; hams, twice as many; compound lard, twelve times as much. Exports of lard and oleo oil were about the same as in 1914.

A comparison of exports for August with those of a year ago, according to government reports, is as follows:

	Aug., 1915.	Aug., 1914.
Beef, canned, lbs.	3,599,839	2,891,227
Beef, canned, value	\$575,442	\$750,939
Beef, fresh, lbs.	25,759,992	916,491
Beef, fresh, value	\$3,534,569	\$113,823
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	2,325,808	2,206,769
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$265,172	\$207,898
Oleo oil, lbs.	8,503,414	4,429,700
Oleo oil, value	\$1,031,000	\$463,117
Bacon, lbs.	37,430,581	14,170,187
Bacon, value	\$4,736,422	\$2,033,403
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	20,463,755	8,719,459
Hams and shoulders, value	\$2,759,020	\$1,364,061
Lard, lbs.	24,846,929	24,981,695
Lard, value	\$2,510,040	\$2,742,300
Neutral lard, lbs.	1,629,739	1,503,443
Neutral lard, value	\$157,294	\$177,739
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	4,385,036	3,704,797
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$454,360	\$418,578

Lard compounds, lbs.	4,270,243	1,492,641
Lard compounds, value	\$348,063	\$131,916
Total value, August	\$16,902,231	\$8,522,697

A comparison of exports for the eight months of the year is as follows:

	8 mos., 1915.	8 mos., 1914.
Beef, canned, lbs.	59,802,715	4,824,240
Beef, canned, value	\$9,313,675	\$1,004,057
Beef, fresh, lbs.	188,787,794	4,727,909
Beef, fresh, value	\$24,430,428	\$590,738
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	37,041,295	15,839,757
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$3,345,012	\$1,541,505
Oleo oil, lbs.	63,786,582	64,286,945
Oleo oil, value	\$7,747,223	\$6,549,520
Bacon, lbs.	326,163,620	112,333,387
Bacon, value	\$43,280,938	\$15,225,442
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	190,206,635	102,149,378
Hams and shoulders, value	\$26,403,947	\$14,075,308
Lard, lbs.	315,518,440	280,511,877
Lard, value	\$34,437,924	\$31,190,872
Neutral lard, lbs.	21,647,266	17,109,661
Neutral lard, value	\$2,460,022	\$1,883,272
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	41,517,068	27,327,111
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$4,417,073	\$2,993,310
Lard compounds, lbs.	45,000,230	34,793,780
Lard compounds, value	\$3,845,149	\$3,232,545
Total value, 8 mos.	\$172,159,626	\$80,333,220

BEEF SUPPLY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

One of the early economic effects of the European war was to interfere in a serious manner with the beef supply of the Philippines. At present, as a result of stock diseases, which have never been wholly eradicated, though greatly reduced in amount, there are practically no beef cattle kept in the Islands, and the whole supply for consumption is imported.

As regards the foreign population this importation consists mainly of cold storage beef from Australia, and the trade was of course in prospect of being cut off entirely by the embargo placed on meat exportation by the Commonwealth Government. It is understood, however, that this difficulty has been so adjusted as to insure an ample supply, though advices do not state precisely in what manner.

The importation of skilled or frozen beef has no effect on the supply for the native population, as few Filipinos will eat anything but freshly-killed meat. Formerly a great part of the live cattle supply for

Manila had been obtained from Indo-China, but five or six years ago this was excluded by the Philippine authorities, as a step in the campaign against rinderpest, and since that time the principal cattle importer has brought in his stock mainly from Western Australia.

This source was, however, also cut off by the war, and when an attempt was made to turn again to Indo-China as a market it was frustrated by a period of exceedingly stormy weather, which made the shipment of livestock practically impossible, and indeed caused the loss of all but three out of 300 head in two cargoes which were actually started.

Under these conditions the Philippine authorities turned to the West River Valley in South China, for which Canton and Hong-kong are the markets. An embargo had long been in effect at Manila on importations of cattle from this region also on account of disease, but in view of the imminent danger of shortage, there being at one time only five days' supply in the Manila markets, arrangements have been made whereby, with careful selection of stock, this embargo has been lifted without any serious peril of the introduction of disease. It was expected that these measures would have the desired effect of bringing down beef prices in Manila, which had risen by more than a third in two or three days.

TRADE GLEANINGS.

The city of Taylor, Tex., contemplates the establishment of an abattoir.

A packing plant is to be erected at Muscatine, Iowa, by C. E. Richards & Company.

An addition is to be built to Armour & Company's plant at Omaha, Neb., which will cost \$500,000.

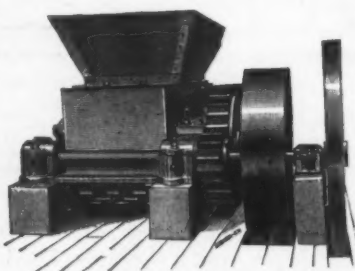
It is expected that the packing plant of the Wausau Co-operative Company, Wausau, Wis., will be in operation by December 1.

The West Virginia Brewing Company, Huntington, W. Va., will remodel brewery into a packing plant. Additional buildings will be erected; cost \$50,000.

Armour & Company will build an addition to their Omaha packing plant to care for their rapidly growing interests there. The cost will be around \$500,000.

The branch house of Morris & Company at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which was recently destroyed by fire, will be replaced by a fire-proof building to cost \$20,000.

The Yellowstone Packing Company, Billings, Mont., to deal in livestock, cure meat, deal in ice and erect plants in Billings and other places in Montana, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000. The incorporators are: J. B. Henderson, of Chinook; J. G. Herd and J. E. Kurtz, of Billings; M. W. Cramer, of Laurel, and G. Thompson, of Hardin.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Advanced—Trading Active—Stocks Decrease—Hogs Firmer—Export Movement Fair.

Since the end of September the provision markets have shown strong upward movement. October lard has gained 1c. a lb. November nearly 1c. and January about 3/4c. Ribs have advanced sharply, October gaining 1/2c. a pound. Pork has also been strong, and prices have gained from a little under \$1 to nearly \$1.25 a bbl. The advance in the market has been influenced by the bullish feeling which has prevailed in commodities generally while lard has been affected by the great excitement in cotton seed oil.

The demand for lard has been stimulated, it is stated, very materially by the advance in compound lard. It is claimed that interests which have been using quite a proportion of the compound have changed and are using almost exclusive animal fats owing to the high price of the compound. This it is claimed will materially increase the distribution of lard and result sooner or later in material inroads in the stock of product.

The monthly stock of provisions at Chicago show fair decreases, although the reductions were not as material as had been hoped for. The loss in pork was small, and the loss in ribs was not as large as had been expected. Stocks are still largely in excess of last year. The comparative figures of the Chicago stocks follow:

	Sept. 30, '15	Aug. 31, '15	Sept. 30, '14
Mess Pork, n. bbls.	58,055	59,745	20,189
Mess Pork, old bbls.	00	3,108	5,123
Mess Pork, other b.	35,277	45,820	37,949
Lard, new, tcs.	240,932	266,913	120,921
Lard, old, tcs.	.....	.....	576
Lard, other tcs.	15,702	21,445	7,487
Short ribs, lbs.	29,829,122	40,499,065	10,020,531
Total meats, lbs.	113,597,573	152,438,717	77,484,302

All products, lbs., 218,598,000 271,172,000 133,358,000

The stocks of product at the leading Western points made a relative larger reduction than did the stocks of product at Chicago. The loss in the total stocks of meats at the leading points was 81,000,000 lbs. compared with a loss of 21,000,000 lbs. a year ago for the same time. The loss in the stock of lard was 33,000 tierces of prime steam lard, against a loss of 61,000,000 tierces a year ago. The burdensome supplies, however, have quite largely disappeared and the surplus of product on the market is less than has been seen for a number of months. The reduction is rapid enough to bring quite a little confident buying into the market. The figures of the stock at the leading points follow:

	Oct. 1 1915.	Sept. 1 1915.	Oct. 1 1914.
Mess Pork, bbls.	58,414	66,036	25,967
Other Pork, bbls.	51,146	63,554	55,193
P. S. Lard, tcs.	255,996	288,939	124,210
Other Lard, tcs.	26,391	33,844	15,777
S. P. Hams, lbs.	35,305,682	53,680,287	38,351,161
S. P. S'd Hams, lbs.	26,742,737	32,047,292	19,958,197
S. P. Picnics, lbs.	9,230,808	17,467,464	8,782,864
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	13,065,658	20,392,201	9,095,458
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	1,622,514	2,405,416	458,687
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	16,083,417	2,465,585	621,192
Short Rib Sides, lbs.	33,447,420	48,066,322	12,266,185
Ex. Sh. Rib Se, lbs.	3,244,761	4,356,334	4,276,595
Sh. Clear Sides, lbs.	1,449,782	2,775,414	265,108
Ex. Sh. Chr. S., lbs.	10,079,957	16,062,902	11,323,460
D. S. Bellies, lbs.	32,769,653	41,763,783	22,967,942
Short P. Backs, lbs.	17,067,252	18,708,075	5,549,414
Other Meats, lbs.	16,804,121	24,522,775	14,065,599
Total Meats, lbs.	203,532,462	284,709,810	150,415,506

The movement of hogs at interior points has increased a little during the past week, possibly stimulated by the advance in price. Packing for the week amounted to 345,000 against 294,000 the preceding week, 337,000 last year and since March 1 the total has been 14,613,000 against 12,752,000 a year ago. This large packing, however, is not sufficient to bring about accumulations in the stocks of product as shown by the reductions during the past month.

The export movement has fallen off somewhat and for the past week, the total exports of meat were only 8,400,000 lbs. against 21,000,000 lbs. the preceding week. Exports of lard were quite good, however, amounting to 5,984,000 lbs. The low level at which product has been ruling for some time past has encouraged the export demand and this has been shown in the increase in the movement up until the past week. There has also been quite a large volume of shipment from Western packing points, both of fresh and cured products which has been the result of possibly better business conditions and the low prices.

The movement of hogs while, somewhat larger than was the case during the few preceding weeks, is still not heavy and there does not appear to be any real anxiety on the part of the country to sell. Feed stuffs prices are low, but the country has been used to a good deal higher prices for hogs for some time past and even with lower prices feed stuffs, there may be no particular disposition to increase the supply of hogs at prevailing prices.

LARD.—The market has been strong with prices advancing sharply, influenced by the rise West and the excitement in all oils and fats. City steam, 9@9 1/4c. nom.; Middle West, \$9.40@9.50 nom.; Western, \$9.55@9.60; refined Continent, \$10.25 nom.; South America, \$10.40 nom.; Brazil kegs, \$11.40; compound, 8 3/4@9 1/4c.

PORK.—Prices have been firmer following the packing centers. Demand is fair but not active. Mess is quoted at \$16@16.50 nom.; clear, \$18.50@20 nom.; family, \$20@22.

BEEF.—Trading has been very quiet with the market quoted a little easier on rather quiet demand. Family, \$18@19 nom.; mess, \$16.50@17 nom.; packet, \$16.50@17 nom.; extra Indian mess, \$28@29.

SEE PAGE 20 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to August 26, 1915:

BACON.—Christiania, Norway, 99,136 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 383,952 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 1,826 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 309,679 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 6,700 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 126,475 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 67,760 lbs.; Hull, England, 344,468 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,452 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 923,251 lbs.; London, England, 82,500 lbs.; Manchester, England, 101,500 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 118,722 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 3,955 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,186 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 91,535 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 188,314 lbs.

HAMS.—Bordeaux, France, 8,037 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,710 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 2,825 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 89,787 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 10,648 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 3,374 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 290,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,728 lbs.; Hull, England, 245,600 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,784 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 11,682 lbs.; Liverpool,

England, 1,337,017 lbs.; London, England, 101,321 lbs.; Manchester, England, 87,000 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 15,065 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 1,938 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 19,196 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 2,207 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,415 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 4,321 lbs.; Puerto Barrios, C. A., 1,472 lbs.; Sanchez, San Dom., 8,172 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 31,881 lbs.

LARD.—Aarhus, Denmark, 143,148 lbs.; Algiers, Algeria, 29,718 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 35,800 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 151,324 lbs.; Bristol, England, 56,000 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 11,167 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 9,000 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 1,112,000 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 3,000 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 17,860 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 10,000 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 1,348 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,261 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 181,500 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 1,327 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 56,000 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 176,569 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,535 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 26,108 lbs.; Hull, England, 19,180 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 43,528 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 56,000 lbs.; London, England, 287,000 lbs.; Manchester, England, 179,200 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 148,639 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 19,446 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,440 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 38,214 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 6,085 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 4,500 lbs.; Sanchez, San Dom., 121,587 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 18,524 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 1,850 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 9,391 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 26,923 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Brisbane, Australia, 17,235 lbs.; Bristol, England, 16,962 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 485,800 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 131,245 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 17,817 lbs.; Havre, France, 30,600 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,600 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 67,345 lbs.; Manchester, England, 7,476 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 2,100 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 18,810 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 3,835 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 100,674 lbs.; Sanchez, San Dom., 1,920 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 212,017 lbs.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 4,624 lbs.

PORK.—Colon, Panama, 20 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 200 bbls.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 353 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 20 cs., 19 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 102 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 205 bbls., 69 tcs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 43 bbls.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 48 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 38 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 65 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 318 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 373 bbls.; Sanchez, San Dom., 98 bbls.; Santiago, Cuba, 3 tcs., 38 cs.; Turks Island, 21 bbls.

PORK HEADS, SNOOTS, RIBS, ETC.—Cayenne, French Guiana, 248 bbls.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 35 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 20 cs.; Liverpool, England, 75 tcs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 41 bbls., 116 tcs.

SAUSAGE.—Bordeaux, France, 1,095 bxs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 905 pa.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 8 pa.; Cristobal, Panama, 221 pa.; Havana, Cuba, 100 cs.; Havre, France, 475 bxs.; London, England, 460 cs.; Marseilles, France, 325 bxs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 20 pa.; Port of Spain, W. I., 5 pa.; St. Johns, N. F., 15 bxs.; Sanchez, San Dom., 101 pa.; Santiago, Cuba, 100 pa.

EXPORT OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to August 26, 1915:

CURED BEEF.—Autofagasta, Chile, 10 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 20 bbls., 25 tcs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 122 1/2 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 7 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 500 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 101 pa.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 67 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 43 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 13 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 30 tcs.; Paramaribo,

Dutch Guiana, 163 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 4 bbls., 14 pa.; Port of Spain, W. I., 239 bbls., 271 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 15 pa., 420 bbls.; Sanchez, San Dom., 6 pa., 39 bbls.; Santiago, Cuba, 120 bbls.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 8 bbls.

FRESH MEATS.—Colon, Panama, 70,311 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 14,749 lbs.; Dunkirk, France, 6,004,691 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,328,544 lbs.; London, England, 6,896,377 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Arica, Chile, 2,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,400 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,104 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,700 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 6,000 lbs.; Sanchez, San Dom., 8,030 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Copenhagen, Denmark, 1,130 tes.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 1,950 tes.; Liverpool, England, 200 tes.; London, England, 25 tes.; Manchester, England, 150 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 30 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 374,456 lbs.; Salonica, Turkey, 30 tes.

STEARINE.—Barranquilla, Colombia, 6,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 40,101 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 11,000 lbs.; La Paz, Bolivia, 8,000 lbs.; London, England, 3,700 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 45,584 lbs.; Puerto Barrios, C. A., 15,000 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 205,118 lbs.

OLEO STOCK.—Havre, France, 100 tes.

TALLOW.—Genoa, Italy, 94,583 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 4,837 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 89,319 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 1,625 lbs.; Puerto Barrios, C. A., 4,846 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 10,973 lbs.; Sanchez, S. D., 18,590 lbs.; Tampico, Mex., 3,521 lbs.

TONGUES.—London, England, 90 cs.

CANNED MEATS.—Bordeaux, France, 75 cs.; Bristol, England, 1,335 cs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 875 cs.; Calcutta, India, 44 cs.; Cardiff, Wales, 100 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 1,828 lbs.; Hull, England, 450 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 31 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 75 cs.; Leith, Scotland, 100 cs.; Liverpool, England, 927 cs.; London, England, 10,931 lbs.; Manchester, England, 902 cs.; Manila, P. I., 25 cs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 79 cs.; Newcastle, England, 300 cs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 44 cs.; Sanchez, San Dom., 29 pa.; Singapore, Straits Settlements, 399 cs.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Tomkins-Summer Co.)

Chicago, Ill., October 6, 1915.—The demand for ammoniates far exceeds the supply. Sellers are not slow to take advantage of the situation. An advance of 20 to 25 cents per unit on ammonia is on record for past ten days. Packers are now holding high grade ground tankage at \$2.60 and 10c.; blood at \$2.70, Chicago basis.

Last sales on record of high grade ground tankage were at \$2.55 and 10c. One of the smaller packers contracted their 8 per cent. unground tankage for six months at \$2.35 and 10c., Chicago, a clean advance over the preceding six months of 35c. per unit. Stocks are light. Prices will go still higher.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to August 26, 1915:

BUTTER.—Cayenne, French Guiana, 1,800 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 11,010 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 800 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 386 lbs.; Hull, England, 81,058 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 425 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 19,230 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 3,344 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5,512 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 500 lbs.; Puerto Barrios, C. A., 2,632 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 7,496 lbs.

EGGS.—Santiago, Cuba, 110 cs.
CHEESE.—Cayenne, French Guiana, 1,837 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 4,788 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,002 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 610 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 687 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 11,335 lbs.; Sanchez, San Dom., 2,011 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 366 bbls.; Tampico, Mexico, 464 lbs.

Do you want a good position? Look for it on page 48.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, October 8.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.68	
Cable transfers.....	4.70½	
Demand sterling.....	4.70	
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.65½	
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.63½	
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.	
Commercial, sight.....	5.81½	
Bankers' cables.....	5.79	
Bankers' checks.....	5.80	
Berlin—		
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.	
Bankers' sight.....	83	
Cable transfers.....	—	
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.	
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.	
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.	
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, sight.....	40	
Bankers' sight.....	40½	
Copenhagen—		
Checks.....	26.05	

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Oct. 2, 1915, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '14, to Oct. 2, 1915.
	Week ending Oct. 2, 1915.	Week ending Oct. 3, 1914.	
United Kingdom.....	256	165	12,007
Continent.....	22	—	3,957
So. & Cen. Am.....	270	165	10,817
West Indies.....	212	645	46,861
Br. No. Am. Col.....	691	153	17,703
Other countries.....	—	—	442
Total.....	1,451	1,128	91,787

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom.....	5,779,800	4,195,075	522,219,117
Continent.....	1,857,350	2,873,375	154,562,780
So. & Cen. Am.....	126,169	11,000	3,205,132
West Indies.....	354,871	296,000	7,524,410
Br. No. Am. Col.....	5,306	10,000	168,285
Other countries.....	14,763	—	152,912
Total.....	8,136,261	7,385,450	717,832,636

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom.....	3,832,290	2,550,554	249,585,772
Continent.....	1,290,788	1,338,000	154,628,267
So. & Cen. Am.....	577,997	184,750	24,860,852
West Indies.....	174,904	161,508	21,652,499
Br. No. Am. Col.....	11,067	10,650	677,311
Other countries.....	97,201	41,300	1,328,708
Total.....	5,984,247	4,287,362	451,959,409

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,138	5,519,056	3,064,097
Boston.....	43	56,175	157,150
Philadelphia.....	—	185,000	56,000
New Orleans.....	270	157,000	367,000
Montreal.....	—	2,219,000	2,340,000
Total week.....	1,451	8,136,261	5,984,247
Previous week.....	1,633	20,708,027	7,621,693
Two weeks ago.....	2,336	12,623,796	6,747,684
Cor. week last y'r.....	1,128	7,385,450	4,287,362

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '14, Same time to Oct. 2, '15.			
Pork, lbs.	18,357,460	22,191,200	Dec. 3, 833,800
Meats, lbs.	717,832,636	293,389,350	Inc. 424,443,286
Lard, lbs.	451,959,409	371,140,211	Inc. 80,819,198

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces.....	80c.	50c.	80c.	150sh.
Pork, barrels.....	80c.	80c.	80c.	150sh.
Bacon.....	80c.	80c.	80c.	150sh.
Canned meats.....	80c.	80c.	80c.	150sh.
Lard, tierces.....	80c.	80c.	80c.	150sh.
Tallow.....	80c.	80c.	80c.	150sh.
Cottonseed oil.....	13sh.	65sh.	80c.	150sh.
Oil Cake.....	50c.	55c.	60c.	70c.
Butter.....	100sh.	100sh.	150c.	—

No rates to Hamburg.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, September 30, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon and		Tallow.		Beef.		Pork.		Lard.	
	Cake.	Oil.	Butter.	Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.	Cake.	Oil.	Butter.	Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.
Orduna, Liverpool.....	—	—	1296	1588	—	100	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia, Liverpool.....	—	—	2859	1805	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnehaha, London.....	—	200	1566	105	—	—	—	70	8700	—	—	—	—	—
St. Cecilia, London.....	—	100	—	20	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bassano, Hull.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hindoo, Hull.....	—	—	—	561	—	—	—	3540	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bovic, Manchester.....	—	—	—	175	—	—	—	150	8422	—	—	—	—	—
Tuscania, Glasgow.....	—	100	—	535	—	150	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastwood, Rotterdam.....	—	—	—	2867	—	—	—	5890	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mesna, Rotterdam.....	—	16563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Randwyk, Rotterdam.....	—	26171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waaldyk, Rotterdam.....	—	5950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rotterdam, Rotterdam.....	—	12296	50	300	82	—	—	1200	500	—	—	—	—	—
Bruckhausen, Rotterdam.....	—	8113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pollux, Amsterdam.....	—	34254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia, Baltic.....	—	500	—	400	—	—	—	465	50	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky, Baltic.....	—	8547	600	—	420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kristianiafjord, Bergen.....	—	250	—	5005	20	—	75	125	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stanga, Gothenberg.....	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skogland, Copenhagen.....	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulfaborg, Esberg (Den.).....	—	7466	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ardgair, Havre.....	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	225	1000	—	—	—	—	—
Samantha, Havre.....	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ilvington Court, Havre.....	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	100	500	—	—	—	—	—
La Touraine, Bordeaux.....	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	1780	—	—	—	—	—
Patria, Marseilles.....	—	3799	—	405	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vulcano, Genoa.....	—	—	—	115	—	—	—	75	125	—	—	—	—	—
Taormina, Mediterranean.....	—	—	—	845	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canopic, Mediterranean.....	—	50	—	790	130	—	—	175	500	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	119360	6249	5721	16320	652	250	250	8785	27617	—	—	—	—	—

Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1899

Branch: 284 Trader's Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

JACOB STERN & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HIDES, CALF, TALLOW, GREASE

Tallow and Grease Consignments and Correspondence Invited from Southern Packers and Renderers.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—More attention has been given to the glycerine situation. The great strength of the glycerine market has caused quite active buying of tallow by some of the large interests in the trade and also for some of the small consumers. Tallow buyers have been nervous and excited at times, and while a fairly good business has been accomplished, the claims have again been made that the big advances recently scored should have been accompanied by a greater volume of dealings.

The light supplies among most consumers aggravated the situation and holders of tallow were doubtless influenced by the condition. At the same time the great speculative wave enveloping the country has had its influence, especially as virtually all oils, grains, provisions and other commodity values have risen—not to mention the spectacular advances in some divisions of the stock market.

There are interests in the trade who are at a loss to account for the urgent buying of tallow for the sole purpose of taking advantage of the high glycerine markets, inasmuch as several grades of tallow have only slightly more than 10 per cent. glycerine. It is admitted, however, that the sentiment is bullish and the market has done better than thought possible in many quarters. The London Auction sale further stirred tallow buyers, there having been offerings of 1,729 casks, all of which were absorbed at prices 1s. advance.

Prime City Tallow was quoted 6c. bid loose and City Specials at 6¼@7c. loose; sales having occurred at both figures.

OLEO STEARINE.—A slight improvement in the demand for compound lard has been noted and stearine values have hardened somewhat. The rise in quotations in many other products has had sentimental effect. Oleo stearine was quoted at 10¼c.

OLEO OIL.—The market has been very steady with urgent demand influenced by the excited advance in glycerine. Extras are quoted at 11@11½c. and No. 2 at 9½c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT.—The market is firmer with more moderate offerings. Demand has been fair with prices affected by the general advance in all oils. Cochin, 10½@11c. in pipes

and 11½@12c. in hhds.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 9½@9½c.

PALM OIL.—The market has been very steady with moderate trade. The tone is firm and holders are very decided in their views. Prime red spot, 6½@6¾c.; to arrive, 6½c.; Lagos, spot, 6¾c.; to arrive, 6¾c.; palm kernel, 9½@10c.; shipments, 8¾@9c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is firm and quiet. For 20 cold test, 94@96c.; 30 do., 88c.; water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

CORN OIL.—Prices have been very steady on all grades with a fairly good demand. Prices quoted at \$6.50 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is a little firmer with fair demand. Spot is quoted at 6¼@6½c.

GREASES.—The demand has been good and prices have advanced sharply. Low acid test stock is held at prices ¼@½ over the quotations given. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5½@6c. nom.; bone, 5½@6c. nom.; house, 5½@6c. nom.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 28,879 quarters, compared to nothing last week, and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 6,549 carcasses of sheep and 2,122 lambs, compared to nothing last week. Arrivals included 2,005 cases canned meat, 9,714 packages of hearts, livers, kidneys, tongues, ox tails, tripe and sweetbreads, 475 bags of glue stock and 110 bags of casein.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to October 8, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 108,598 quarters; to the Continent, 28,394 quarters; to the United States, 44,448 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 86,438 quarters; to the Continent, 60,001 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending October 2, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to — pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being — cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled — pounds and averaged — cents per pound.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, October 7.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, October 7.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 21@22c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½@15c.; city dressed hogs, 12½c.; city steam lard, 9@9¼c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 19@20c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18@19c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17@18c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16@17c.; skinned shoulders, 12@12½c.; Boston butts, 13@14c.; boneless butts, 16@17c.; neck ribs, 3c.; spare-ribs, 8½c.; lean trimmings, 13c.; regular trimmings, 10½c.; kidneys, 4c.; tails, 5c.; livers, 2c.; snouts, 3c.; tenderloins, 21@22c.; pig tongues, 10c.; frozen loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½@16c.

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending October 7, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were as follows:

	Week ending Oct. 7, 1915. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.
From New York—		
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony....	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.....	71	184
Barranquilla, Colombia....	—	4
Bergen, Norway.....	—	250
Bordeaux, France.....	—	425
Buenaventura, Colombia....	29	29
Calcutta, India.....	5	5
Cape Town, Africa.....	—	226
Cartagena, Colombia.....	—	7
Colon, Panama.....	104	717
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	600	5,900
Curacao, Leeward Islands....	—	5
Demarara, Br. Guiana.....	138	258
Genoa, Italy.....	300	3,230
Georgetown, Br. Guiana....	—	47
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	250
Halifax, N. S.....	—	30
Havana, Cuba.....	25	130
Havre, France.....	822	3,457
Kingston, W. I.....	100	431
Kobe, Japan.....	—	131
Liverpool, England.....	—	725
London, England.....	3,700	4,998
Lyttleton, N. Z.....	—	15
Macoris, S. D.....	—	47
Marseilles, France.....	—	8,348
Matanzas, Cuba.....	—	49
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	85
Monte Cristi, San Dom.....	—	249
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	325	3,632
Naples, Italy.....	325	375
Nipe, Cuba.....	—	23
Para, Brazil.....	7	7
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana....	—	183
Piraeus, Greece.....	200	800
Port au Prince, W. I.....	3	3
Port Barrios, C. A.....	14	22
Port Limon, C. R.....	12	67
Port Maria, W. I.....	—	17
Port of Spain, W. I.....	15	28
Puerto Plata, San Dom.....	—	34
Dio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	44	63
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	7,938
St. Johns, N. F.....	4	4
St. Thomas, W. I.....	—	495
Sanchez, San Dom.....	239	293
Santiago, Cuba.....	122	305
Santos, Brazil.....	47	967
Sydney, Australia.....	—	101
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	65
Trinidad, Island of.....	—	5
Valparaiso, Chile.....	553	675
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	283
Total.....	7,804	46,641
From New Orleans—		
Christiania, Norway.....	200	6,010
Frontera, Mexico.....	—	79
Gothenberg, Sweden.....	—	2,400
Havana, Cuba.....	—	200
Liverpool, England.....	500	500
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	162	424
Total.....	862	9,613
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	125
Total.....	—	125
From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland.....	338	338
Liverpool, England.....	295	393
Total.....	633	731
From all other ports—		
Canada.....	276	276
Total.....	276	276
Recapitulation—	Week ending Oct. 7, 1915. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.
From New York.....	7,804	46,641
From New Orleans.....	862	9,613
From Galveston.....	—	163

From Baltimore.....	—	125	436
From Norfolk and Newport News.....	633	731	250
From San Francisco.....	—	—	43
From all other ports.....	276	276	265
Total.....	9,584	57,395	28,457

FINE COTTON OIL MILL RESULTS.

(Special report to The National Provisioner from the Picard-Law Company.)

Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1915.—We have just issued our first average report for 1915-16, covering 2,187 samples from 96 mills. It represents the best September milling results that we have ever handled.

As usual, the good work is not confined to any particular section. There are mills in a few miles of each other doing bad and good work. This should convince many that there is much room for improvement, and that there is no alibi for bad work when machinery is kept up-to-date and the closest attention is given to details. We realize that the condition of seed has some bearing on good milling, but the seed now are uniformly good in quality, though very variable in composition.

MEAL.—Press room work, especially in Georgia, is excellent. Twelve of the 54 mills rendering meal samples show an average oil left in cake which is less than 80 per cent. of the ammonia percentage, and the total average is only 92 per cent.

To show first class milling the percent of oil left in cake should be not more than 4/5 of 80 per cent. of the ammonia percentage. Very few mills do as good work as this. The average of 92 per cent. is unusually good in comparison with previous years.

This strengthens our contention that under modern milling methods the Southeastern mills obtain the largest yield of oil when ammonia in cake is between 7 and 7.25 per cent. When the lint is well removed from the seed and there is very little left to absorb oil, a certain portion of the hulls which is pressed with the meats gives a better drainage, and consequently a larger yield of oil.

Here is a comparison of September work for five years.

Aug.-Sept.	Moisture.	Oil.	Ammonia.	Standard.
1911.....	0.18%	8.36%	7.25%	1.15
1912.....	0.13	7.96	7.12	1.11
1913.....	0.46	7.51	7.39	1.02
1914.....	0.17	7.38	7.46	0.99
1915.....	0.40	6.61	7.05	0.94

HULLS.—Separation is the best we have seen at any season of the year, and can be largely accounted for by the fact that the mills are getting off more lint than ever before. Nine of the 64 mills sending hull samples show an average loss under 0.35 per cent. oil.

Comparisons for five years are as follows: 1911, 1.49 per cent. oil; 1912, 1.19 per cent. oil; 1913, 0.86 per cent. oil; 1914, 0.77 per cent. oil; 1915, 0.63 per cent. oil.

SEED.—We now feel very grateful that in spite of the dark outlook at the first of September we were not persuaded into predicting that there would be no rich seed in the Southeast this season. We have so often found that September reverses August conditions as to the composition of seed that we decided to defer our opinion until October.

We now take much pleasure in stating that the September seed show an average yield of about four gallons more oil than the August seed. The average of August seed was

41.1 available gallons. The average of all seed to date is 43.1 available gallons. It is true that this is less than the average of the four previous years, but the September seed are equally as rich.

The comparisons for five years are as follows:

Aug.-Sept.	Avail. Gals.	Avail. Lbs.	7½% Meal.
1911.....	44.7	912	
1912.....	45.5	844	
1913.....	44.7	867	
1914.....	44.7	918	
1915.....	43.1	902	

CRUDE OIL.—While our report shows that 38 of the 104 samples of oil received were graded "off" in quality, this does not represent a fair percentage, as most of the "off" oils came from two mills, and some represented a mixture of old and new seed. We are safe in saying that 95 per cent. of the now oil in this section is strictly prime in quality.

The average of the 26 mills rendering oil samples is 1.74 per cent. fatty acid, 8.60 per cent. refining loss, and prime color.

All of our averages except the flavor of crude oil represents an average of mills and not of samples. We determine the average of each mill's work and then determine the average of the total number of mills. This puts the mills on equal basis, so in case one sends twice as many samples as the other it would not show a greater percentage of this mill's work. With the flavor of crude oil we simply state the number of samples graded "off" or "prime" in quality.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., October 7, 1915.—Crude cottonseed oil, 47½c.; very little trading. Meal market excited, \$32@35, as to location. Hulls, \$10@11 loose, f. o. b. mills.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., October 7, 1915.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 48½c. for October and November, 49c. for December. Prime 8 per cent. meal strong and higher at \$31. Hulls higher, at \$7.25@7.50, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., October 7, 1915.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 46c. bid, 47c. asked. Numerous mills are starting up for the season, and we expect free offerings soon. Prime meal firm; 7½ per cent., \$30; 8 per cent., \$31. Seven per cent. loose cake, \$25.50; 8 per cent. cake, \$27.50; all short ton, ship's side. Loose hulls higher, at \$8; sacked, \$10.50, here.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., October 7, 1915.—Cottonseed oil market strong; crude, 47½c. bid, 48c. asked. Prime cake, \$30 bid per short ton, f. o. b. Galveston; choice cake, \$31.25 bid. Very little trading.

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., October 8, 1915.—Crude cottonseed oil sold the past week as high as 47½c., f. o. b. Southeastern mills; little crude oil is offering. Meal and hull markets continue strong.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Big Market Continues—Sensationally Bullish Crop Report—Oil Crush Promises to Be More Than 1,000,000 Barrels Short—South Confident Buyers—Timely Advance in Lard—Feeling Still Bullish.

The South has been controlling the local cotton oil market, and judging by a majority of the opinions expressed, no change in the situation is imminent. It is realized that there is relatively less oil in the South than has been the case for many years.

The last government report on cotton was nothing short of sensational. The condition given at 60.8 was lower than private crop experts had foreshadowed. It was figured by statisticians that the indicated yield was only 10,950,000 bales against about 16,250,000 bales a year ago.

Assuming that the official figures are approximately correct, the oil crush this season will not be much in excess of 3,000,000 bbls. A year ago the record crush was close to 4,200,000 bbls. The available oil supplies this season promise to be the smallest in several years even after allowance is made for the carryover on the 1st of September which might have been slightly in excess of the normal.

With this prospective small crush of oil, there is room for a material falling off in

the consumption. As yet the distribution of cotton oil has not been seriously curtailed, although the prevailing prices for compound lard as compared with the recent levels of pure lard presage some loss in the consumption of oil.

There was a material advance in the Western lard market during the week, however, and if this rise should be extended and held, it might develop that the distribution of compound lard would not suffer materially. Strictly edible grades of cotton oil are not likely to have a heavy drop in usage and a fair amount of cotton oil has already been assured the soap kettle. The exports to this period are in excess of those of a year ago, although during the past several days the sharp advance in freight rates and the scarcity of room has worked against foreign buying of oil, quite aside from the sharp enhancement of cotton oil values.

It is understood that the glycerine situation was partly responsible for the payment of high low values during the week. Some well informed authorities assert that this feature has been present since the outbreak of the war. Glycerine prices have steadily advanced and inasmuch as cotton oil holds about 10 per cent. glycerine, the returns received for this by-product has been quite an

item in offsetting the high cost of cotton seed.

The speculation in the market of late has been more two-sided. Many of the original buyers have taken substantial profits. There is still a tendency, however, on the part of many to follow the trend of cotton values even though the trend of lard values would seem the more important now that a small crush of cotton oil is virtually assured. It is significant that refiners remain unwilling to oppose the upward tendency of the market, and consumers, while displeased with prices, must buy from time to time to replenish their stocks.

There would doubtless be a greater volume of selling to confound the speculative buyers, but for the actual crude and seed conditions. Crude mills are not selling, due to the absence of seed supplies, and seed is being held for higher levels. Some reports are that the seed will soon command close to \$40 a ton, and that crude oil will leap to 50c. a gallon. It would seem as though such prices should stimulate quite a little selling, especially if the hope of high-priced oil during the latter part of the season is cherished.

Saturday, October 2.—Spot, \$6.80@7.10; October, \$6.86@6.88; November, \$6.88@6.92; December, \$6.88@6.89; January, \$7.01@7.03;

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San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
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Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

February, \$7.10@7.12; March, \$7.24@7.25; April, \$7.25@7.35; May, \$7.35@7.37. Futures closed 5 decline to 4 advance. Sales were: October, 700, \$6.95@6.86; December, 2,300, \$6.88@6.86; January, 3,600, \$7.03@6.92; February, 200, \$7.09; March, 3,700, \$7.24@7.13; April, 200, \$7.19; May, 2,300, \$7.37@7.30. Total sales 13,000 bbls. Good off, \$6.75@7; off, \$6.70@7; reddish off, \$6.70@7; prime crude S. E., September, \$5.87@6; prime crude valley, nom.; prime crude Texas, nom.

Monday, October 4.—Spot, \$7.10@7.50; October, \$7.13@7.15; November, \$7.15@7.20; December, \$7.18@7.19; January, \$7.27@7.28; February, \$7.38@7.41; March, \$7.49@7.50; April, \$7.62@7.64; May, \$7.68@7.70. Futures closed 25 to 37 advance. Sales were: October, 400, \$7.15@6.95; November, 600, \$7.15@6.90; December, 4,200, \$7.19@6.97; January, 10,000, \$7.28@7.07; February, 400, \$7.34@7.27; March, 17,000, \$7.50@7.29; April, 800, \$7.63@7.41; May, 2,800, \$7.65@7.43. Total 36,300 bbls.

Tuesday, October 5.—Spot, \$7.15@7.50; October, \$7.15@7.30; November, \$7.20@7.30; December, \$7.29@7.30; January, \$7.35@7.37; February, \$7.45@7.50; March, \$7.57@7.59; April, \$7.70@7.72; May, \$7.79@7.81. Futures closed 2 to 11 advance. Sales were: October, 2,100, \$7.30@7.25; November, 1,000, \$7.35@7.29; December, 3,100, \$7.40@7.30; January, 10,700, \$7.52@7.33; February, 1,200, \$7.68@7.65; March, 13,700, \$7.76@7.58; April, 1,500, \$7.88@7.69; May, 6,200, \$7.95@7.78. Total sales 39,500 bbls. Good off, \$7.15@7.30; off, \$7@7.25; reddish off, \$6.80@7.25; prime crude S. E., September, \$6.13 bid; prime crude valley, nom.; prime crude Texas, nom.

Wednesday, October 6.—Spot, \$7.15@7.50; October, \$7.19@7.30; November, \$7.28@7.30; December, \$7.27@7.28; January, \$7.32@7.33; February, \$7.43@7.46; March, \$7.53@7.55; April, \$7.64@7.70; May, \$7.75@7.77. Futures closed 8 advance to 6 decline. Sales were: October, 200, \$7.30@7.28; November, 1,400, \$7.37@7.29; December, 2,600, \$7.37@7.25; January, 7,000, \$7.50@7.29; February, 100, \$7.56; March, 14,400, \$7.75@7.46; April, 400, \$7.79@7.60; May, 2,800, \$7.92@7.73. Total sales 29,700 bbls. Good off, \$7@7.30; off, \$7@7.28; reddish off, \$6.80@7.25; prime crude S. E., September, \$6.13@6.33; prime crude valley, nom.; prime crude Texas, nom.

Thursday, October 7.—Spot, \$7.30@7.60; October, \$7.33@7.35; November, \$7.40@7.42; December, \$7.40@7.45; January, \$7.47@7.48; February, \$7.54@7.59; March, \$7.66@7.68; April, \$7.75@7.80; May, \$7.83@7.89. Sales were: October, 500, \$7.34@7.30; November, 4,300, \$7.47@7.38; December, 2,500, \$7.51@7.36; January, 8,700, \$7.55@7.41; February, 200, \$7.59; March, 14,500, \$7.75@7.59; April, 1,400, \$7.82@7.71; May, 1,200, \$7.88@7.83. Total sales 33,300 bbls. Good off, \$7@7.35; off, \$7@7.33; reddish off, \$6.80@7.25; prime crude S. E., September, \$6.27@6.33.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Exports of cottonseed oil, according to the government estimates, are reported for the month of August to have been 62,496 barrels, compared to 13,075 barrels for the same month a year ago. For the season from September 1, 1914, to August 31, 1915, the government estimate of total exports is 882,617 barrels, compared to 475,318 barrels for the preceding season. It must be remembered that this large total includes thousands of barrels the information concerning the shipment of which was suppressed by the government's censorship of steamship manifests last winter. This censorship lasted for several months, and caused such confusion as to cast doubt upon the figures.

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COTTONSEED INDUSTRY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Competitors of the United States in Seed Production and Use

By Dr. Thomas H. Norton, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

In 1907 the Department of Commerce and Labor published, under the title of "Cottonseed Products in Foreign Lands," an extended study of the subject, designed more particularly to show the nature and extent of foreign markets for the products of the cottonseed oil mills of the United States.

Since that date three monographs related to the subject, by Commercial Agent Erwin W. Thompson, appeared in 1914 as follows: "Edible Oils in the Mediterranean District"; "Cottonseed Products and Their Competitors in Northern Europe, Part I, Cake and Meal"; "Cottonseed Products and Their Competitors in Northern Europe, Part II, Edible Oils."

It has seemed desirable to review again the general field, devoting special attention to such countries as are competitors with the United States in the production of cotton and in the utilization of cotton seed.

India.

The area devoted to cotton culture in India in 1913 was slightly over 22,040,000 acres. The average annual output is 3,845,300 bales of 400 pounds each, and places the country in the second place after the United States as a producer of cotton.

Indian cotton yields a slightly higher percentage of seed than is the case in the United States. The average is 30 per cent. lint and 70 per cent. seed. On this basis the average cotton crop of India furnishes about 1,600,000 tons of seed. Of this amount about 138,000 tons is required for sowing purposes and the remainder is available for export, crushing, cattle feed, etc.

The exportation of cotton seed from India is a trade movement of quite recent date. Other oleaginous seeds had been shipped to Europe in large quantities for many years before a demand appeared for cotton seed. The export was limited to 1,000 tons in 1896 and 2,000 tons in 1899. It rose to 11,000 tons in 1901, 102,000 tons in 1902, 220,000

tons in 1907, and averaged 633,000 tons during the three years 1911-13. Practically the entire export (98 per cent.) goes to British oil-crushing mills. Three-fourths of the shipments are from Bombay.

In point of quantity the export of cotton seed is greater than that of any other Indian oilseed. With regard to value, it stands fourth in the list. The oilseeds, ranged according to quantity exported, are cotton seed, linseed, rape, sesame, peanuts, castor beans, and poppy.

Inferior Quality of Indian Cotton Seed.

As compared with cotton seed from other countries, notably from Egypt and the United States, the Indian product is distinctly of inferior grade. As a result of failure to properly clean the seed before shipment, it has contained large amounts of sand, dirt, and other foreign matter. It is claimed that prior to 1913 this extraneous matter averaged 8 per cent. of the weight of shipments, and showed a tendency to increase. Since October, 1913, contracts made for sale to England contain a clause forbidding, under heavy penalties, the presence of more than 2 per cent. of dirt, etc. This requirement, formulated by the Incorporated Oilseed Association of England, representing the leading British importers of cotton seed, will tend materially to raise the rank of the Indian product.

Apart from the question of carefully cleaning the seed before shipment, there appears to be a materially lower percentage of oil in it as compared with American and Egyptian cotton seed.

Analyses of seed from different parts of India gave the following results: Bombay and Madras Presidencies, 17.41 to 17.66 per cent. of oil; Baroda, 18.1 per cent. of oil; Central Provinces and United Provinces, 19.65 to 19.89 per cent. of oil.

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Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

Comparative Value of Indian and American Seed.

A fair sample of Indian seed was analyzed in an American laboratory, and comparison was made with a parallel analysis of average American upland seed. The results were as follows:

Product.	American. Per cent.	Indian. Per cent.
Meats	55.0	44.4
Hulls	45.0	55.6
Oil	21.4	16.0
A milling estimate, based upon these analytical data, gave the following values for the products of a ton of seed:		
Yield.	American.	
44 gallons oil, at 35 cents.....	\$15.40	
800 pounds meal, at \$1.25 per 100 pounds	10.00	
650 pounds hulls, at 30 cents per 100 pounds	1.95	
Total	\$27.35	
Yield.	Indian.	
33 gallons oil, at 35 cents.....	\$11.55	
640 pounds meal, at \$1.25 per 100 pounds	8.00	
900 pounds hulls, at 30 cents per 100 pounds	2.70	
Total	\$22.25	

Linters were omitted from the calculation. The results would indicate a milling value for the Indian seed of \$5.10 below that of the American seed, i. e., a less value of 18 per cent.

Higher Percentage of Oil in American and Egyptian Seed.

British importers pay a much higher price for Egyptian seed. They state that the latter, as in the case of American sea-island seed, contains a higher percentage of oil, and that it is without the adhering fuzz or velvet, typical of the Indian seed, which causes it to be less easily digested by cattle, and increases the difficulty of obtaining a clear oil on expression.

Indian oil cake is less palatable, contains more woody fiber, and in some cases has had an injurious effect upon English cattle.

This difference in value is strongly reflected in current quotations at Hull, England, for cotton seed of Egyptian and Indian origin, as follows, per long ton: Egyptian seed, \$40.15; Indian seed, \$31.33.

Noteworthy is the difference in size between Indian seed and its chief competitors. While American seed weighs from 12 to 18 grams per 100 seeds, and Egyptian from 10 to 11 grams, the Indian ranges from 5 to 7 grams.

It is apparent from the above that at present Indian cotton seed is heavily handicapped

when brought into competition with American or Egyptian seed and exported to countries, such as England, France, or Germany, where the industry of oil crushing is highly developed.

(To be continued.)

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, October 6.—As pointed out in our last review, we thought the situation was an extremely bullish one, and our predictions seem to have proven correct. Since September 22 the market has been extremely active, both as to volume of trading as well as fluctuation. Advances and declines of 25 to 30 points over night were not uncommon. Declines, however, being invariably short lived. On October 5, the following high prices were established: October, \$7.30; December, \$7.40; January, \$7.52; March, \$7.76, and May, \$7.95. Today's close shows the market some 8 to 20 points under these high prices.

As stated in our last review, the indiscriminate short selling of cotton oil and other articles into which same entered, just because pure lard was selling at a certain smaller differential than usual, was dangerous, as we felt that the short crop of cotton would put the cotton oil market in a class all by itself. These shorts, one after the other, as the market advanced, found it harder and harder to secure the actual oil to fill their short sales.

Notwithstanding the fact that the pure lard market for a while, during the past interval was extremely dull, the compound lard trade appeared to be about normal. In fact, a great part of the advance was brought about by the buying from this quarter. The past few days the pure lard market has had

some sharp advances (from September 22 to date some 125 points), and same is more than likely to stimulate further buying of cotton oil by the compound lard trade.

The government cotton condition report which was issued on the 4th, estimating the condition of the cotton crop on September 25 as 60.8 per cent. of normal, was a very bullish report. It indicates a total of 10,950,000 bales of cotton, exclusive of linters, as compared to last year's crop of 16,135,000 bales. From last year's crop we crushed about 4,200,000 barrels of refined oil. This year's crop only indicates a crush of some 2,900,000 barrels.

Europe continued a fair buyer during part of the advance and then dropped out. The past few days, however, further trading in this direction is again reported.

The crude oil situation was strong all during the interval, with mills only selling limited quantities on each advance. This is only natural, as the price of cotton seed has been out of line with what the mills could secure for their products. From \$5.27 the market for crude advanced to as high as \$6.33 in the Southeast, with the market today quoted at \$6.27 bid, \$6.40 asked. The seed market in the Southeast is quoted at all the way from \$34 to \$40 per ton. On this basis the mills would have to secure around \$6.67 for their crude oil to come out whole.

The outlook for the coming week is uncertain. So much outside trading has entered the market recently, as both buyers or sellers, basing their trading on the actions of other markets, that their operations are hard to follow. Based on the crude oil situation and from the consuming standpoint, however, the market should do better.

	Close	Sept. 22	High	Low	Close	Oct. 6
October	6.29 b.	6.31 a.	7.30	6.30	7.19 b.	7.30 a.
December	6.34 b.	6.36 a.	7.40	6.32	7.27 b.	7.30 a.
January	6.39 b.	6.40 a.	7.52	6.37	7.32 b.	7.33 a.
March	6.57 b.	6.58 a.	7.76	6.56	7.53 b.	7.55 a.
May	7.95	7.22	7.75 b.	7.77 a.

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PACKERS APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from page 16.)

been ready, in all but non-essentials, since July. As previously mentioned in *The National Provisioner*, it will refer to the packing seizures along with other seizures, but whether the Department will send a special note in behalf of the packers, is still a matter of doubt.

The forthcoming note is expected to be very much to the point, and will again state with great clearness the American position on the laws of contraband and blockade. In view of the similarity of the situation to the old proverb about locking the door after the horse has been stolen, it will be interesting to note what impression, if any, the note makes in London.

Formal Statement by the Packers.

The formal statement filed with the Department of State by the attorneys for the packers on Wednesday is as follows:

On September 6, 1915, in the High Court of Justice of Great Britain, judgment of confiscation as prize was pronounced on shipments of Armour & Company, Swift & Company, Morris & Company, and Sulzberger and Sons Company, composing part of the cargoes of the *Kim*, *Alfred Nobel*, *Bjornsterjoe Bjornson* and *Fridland*. This judgment and the principles upon which it was based, are so contrary to the established principles of international law, and so subversive of the rights of neutrals, that we, on behalf of these claimants desire to submit for your consideration our comments thereon.

The judgment is unsupported by fact, and proceeds upon inferences and presumptions. Direct evidence on behalf of the American firms interested was given that none of said shipments had been sold, consigned or destined to the armed forces or the government of any enemy of Great Britain. This evidence was wholly uncontradicted.

The Court, ignoring these established facts, and admitting that there was no precedent of the English courts justifying the seizure and condemnation of goods on their way to a neutral port, based its judgment of condemnation on the grounds:

First: That the goods were in excess of the normal consumption of Denmark, raised a presumption that they were destined for, i. e., eventually would find their way into, Germany.

Second: That, owing to the highly organized state of Germany, in military sense, there was practically no distinction between the civilian and military population of that country, and therefore there is no presumption that the goods, or a very large proportion of them, would necessarily be used by the military forces of the German Empire.

Third: That the burden of proving that said goods were not destined for, i. e., would not eventually get into the hands of, the German forces, must be accepted and sustained by said American shippers.

Refuting the British Argument.

That a larger quantity of goods than usual were being imported into Denmark is no proof that such goods, or such excess, was going to Germany. On a similar point, the same court, in the *Antares* case, March 8, 1915 (as reported in *Lloyd's list*) pointed out that the export of American copper for neutral countries contiguous to Germany, had increased, for a period during the war corresponding with a similar period before the war, from about seven millions to thirty-five millions, and the Court said:

"I am not saying for a moment that this is proof that this copper was intended for Germany."

Certainly, such inference is not proof, and furnishes no grounds for any presumption that such goods were not to be sold in Denmark to buyers there, or were being shipped by the American firms to Germany for sale there. In the instant cases, the court al-

lowed the claims of certain Danish buyers who had purchased goods from the American firms, without reference to whether the Danish buyers intended to re-sell such goods to Germany.

Are we to understand that under this decision American shippers may not ship to their branches or agents or regular consignees in Denmark, and there sell to whomsoever desires to purchase, while Danish buyers may purchase the same goods from American firms and re-sell them in Denmark to any purchaser, whether German or otherwise? Is this the distinction upon which condemnation is to be pronounced by British prize courts?

The assumption of the court that, by reason of the highly organized state of Germany in a military sense, all distinction between the civilian and military population of that country has been abrogated, and that therefore goods going to Germany were necessarily for the use of the armed forces of that country, is not proof that the goods which were the subject of condemnation in the instant cases were destined by the American firms interested to the armed forces or government of the enemy of Great Britain.

The judgment in this respect entirely abrogates the distinction between absolute contraband, such as munitions of war, and conditional contraband, such as foodstuffs. It holds that all foodstuffs going to Germany are subject to seizure because, owing to the highly organized state of Germany in a military sense, the distinction between civilian and military population of that country no longer exists.

Contrary to Principles of International Law.

This is wholly contrary and repugnant to the fundamental principles of international law and subversive of the rights of neutrals. It is repugnant to the principles announced by the Government of this country through the Department of State on August 15, 1914, as a guide for its citizens. It is repugnant to principles always upheld by Great Britain, and to the express action of Great Britain, wherein she had, through her several contraband proclamations, in effect at the time of the seizures in the instant cases, declared food-stuffs to be conditional contraband. It is contrary to the action of Great Britain in the case of the *Wilhelmina*, in which food-stuffs were consigned direct to a German port, and in respect to which Sir Edward Grey stated, in his note to this government of February 9, 1915:

"They (the British Government) have not, so far, declared food-stuffs to be absolute contraband. They have not interfered with any neutral vessels on account of their carrying foodstuffs, except on the basis of such foodstuffs being liable to capture if destined for the enemy forces or governments. In so acting they have been guided by the general principle, of late universally upheld by civilized nations, and observed in practice, that the civil populations of countries at war are not to be exposed to the treatment rightly reserved for combatants."

Likewise, the judgment of the court that the burden of proof that the goods were not eventually to come into the hands of the armed forces or government of Germany must be sustained by the American firms interested, is contrary to the well-established principle that the captor must justify his seizure by affirmative proof (*The Resolution*, 2 Dall. 19).

Quoting a Notable Protest by Secretary Hay.

In a similar case, that of the *Arabia*, the cargo of which was seized and confiscated by the judgment of a Russian prize court upon similar reasons, Mr. John Hay, then secretary of State, telegraphed to the Ambassador of the United States to Russia protesting against such decision, refusing to recognize the principles upon which it was based or the policy which it indicated, in the following language:

"When war exists between powerful states it is vital to the legitimate maritime commerce of neutral states that there be no relaxation of the rule—no deviation from the

criterion for determining what constitutes contraband of war, lawfully subject to belligerent capture, namely, warlike nature, use and destination. Articles which, like arms and ammunition, are by their nature of self-evident warlike use, are contraband of war if destined to enemy territory; but articles which, like coal, cotton, and provisions, though of ordinarily innocent are capable of warlike use, are not subject to capture and confiscation unless shown by evidence to be actually destined for the military or naval forces of a belligerent.

"This substantive principle of the law of nations cannot be overridden by technical rule of the prize court that the owners of the captured cargo must prove that no part of it may eventually come to the hands of the enemy forces. The proof is of an impossible nature; and it can not be admitted that the absence of proof in its nature impossible to make can justify the seizure and condemnation. If it were otherwise, all neutral commerce with the people of a belligerent state would be impossible; the innocent would suffer inevitable condemnation with the guilty.

The Principle of Contraband.

"The established principle of discrimination between contraband and non-contraband goods admits of no relaxation or refinement. It must be either inflexibly adhered to or abandoned by all nations. There is and can be no middle ground. The criterion of warlike usefulness and destination has been adopted by the common consent of civilized nations, after centuries of struggle in which each belligerent made indiscriminate warfare upon all commerce of all neutral states with the people of the other belligerent, and which led to reprisals as the mildest available remedy.

"If the principle which appears to have been declared by the Vladivostok prize court and which has not so far been disavowed or explained by His Imperial Majesty's Government is acquiesced in, it means, if carried into full execution, the complete destruction of all neutral commerce with the non-combatant population of Japan; it obviates the necessity of blockades; it renders meaningless the principle of the Declaration of Paris set forth in the imperial order of February 29 last that a blockade in order to be obligatory, must be effective; it obliterates all distinction between commerce in contraband and non-contraband goods; and is in effect a declaration of war against commerce of every description between the people of a neutral and those of a belligerent state."

This protest resulted in immediate relief to American commerce.

The judgment in the instant cases being based on principles so clearly at variance with those recognized both by the Government of the United States and hitherto by the Government of Great Britain—principles which do not admit of arbitration—we submit that, such judgment having been rendered, this Government should, without awaiting further appellate proceedings, take similar action to that taken by it in the case of the *Arabia* and make earnest protest against and refuse to recognize the judgment and the principles upon which it is based; and further make demand for reparation on behalf of these claimants for their losses and damages growing out of the seizure, detention and confiscation of the shipments.

HENRY VEEDER,
CHAS. J. FAULKNER, JR.,
LUTHER M. WALTER.

ROGERS ENLARGES QUARTERS.

F. C. Rogers, formerly at No. 14 Vine street, Philadelphia, has taken the entire building at No. 252 and 254 North Water street, where his rapidly increasing business can be better attended to. Mr. Rogers is one of the young and hustling brokers of the East, and has built up a fine business in a short time.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, October 8.—Market steady. Western steam, \$9.70 nom.; Middle West, \$9.40@9.50; city steam, 9½c.; refined Continent, \$10.25; South American, \$10.40; Brazil, kegs, \$11.40; compound, 8½@9c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, October 8.—Copra fabrique, 111½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 112 fr.; copra edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, October 8.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 140s.; pork, prime mess, 107s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 60s. 6d.; New York, 58s. 3d.; picnic, 51s. 6d.; hams, long, 74s. 6d.; American cut, 77s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 89s.; long clear, 82s.; short backs, 70s.; bellies, clear, 73s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 47s. 6d. American refined, 28-lb. boxes, 54s.; November, 52s. 10½d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 36s. 3d.; choice, 37s. 3d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 75s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 35s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was firm again with moderate trading. Hogs were steady to firm.

Stearine.

Values have advanced with a better demand and the higher market for compound lard. Oleo is quoted at 10½c.

Tallow.

The market is firm with a very unsettled feeling. High prices are reported West and offerings are light. City is quoted at 6½@6¼c. nom. and special at 7c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was active and very steady. New high levels were reached with general buying on the strength of crude and seed.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, October 8.—Hog market slow and 5c. higher than yesterday's average. Bulk of prices, \$7.90@8.50; light, \$7.75@8.55; mixed, \$7.60@8.65; heavy, \$7.45@8.50; rough heavy, \$7.45@7.65; Yorkers, \$8.35@8.50; pigs, \$5.25@7.50; cattle prospects steady; beefs, \$6.25@10.50; cows and heifers, \$3.20@8.65; Texas steers, \$6.60@7.45; Western, \$6.70@8.90. Sheep market steady; sheep native, \$5.60@6.15; yearlings, \$6.60@7.50; lambs, \$7@8.75; Western, \$7.25@9.25.

Kansas City, October 8.—Hogs higher, at \$7.35@8.45.

South Omaha, October 8.—Hogs higher, at \$7.90@8.35.

Buffalo, October 8.—Hogs steady; on sale, 4,000, at \$8.65@8.80.

St. Louis, October 8.—Hogs higher, at \$8.10@8.75.

Sioux City, October 8.—Hogs higher, at \$7.45@8.30.

Louisville, October 8.—Hogs steady, at \$8@8.50.

Indianapolis, October 8.—Hogs higher, at \$8.60@8.70.

St. Joseph, October 8.—Hogs steady, at \$7.75@8.35.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	9,902	14,500	24,251
Swift & Co.	8,036	9,500	31,486
S. & S. Co.	5,878	5,600	12,722
Morris & Co.	5,902	5,700	8,217
Hammond Packing Co.	2,738	7,500	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	1,799	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	690	4,500	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co., 3,300 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 4,700 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 2,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,500 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,200 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 3,500 hogs; others, 1,200 hogs.			

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,138	5,444	4,290
Fowler Packing Co.	970	...	1,752
S. & S. Co.	3,358	3,940	4,428
Swift & Co.	5,927	4,716	6,714
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,960	3,134	4,623
Morris & Co.	4,753	3,545	4,430
Others	298	1,186	71

B. Balling, 134 cattle; Blount, 699 cattle and 2,699 hogs; J. Callahan, 27 cattle and 346 hogs; Dold Packing Co., 483 hogs; Heil Packing Co., 10 cattle and 1,084 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 676 cattle and 302 sheep; S. Kraus, 366 cattle; L. Levy, 208 cattle; I. Meyer, 1,320 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 385 cattle and 1,028 hogs; New York butchers, 23 cattle; M. Rice, 164 cattle and 2,942 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 2,623 hogs; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 44 cattle; J. Stern & Sons, 138 cattle; E. Storm, 19 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 353 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,666	3,218	5,602
Swift & Co.	6,098	4,620	19,261
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,304	5,541	12,037
Armour & Co.	4,425	5,546	16,884
Swartz & Co.	...	1,895	...
J. W. Murphy	...	6,738	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 66 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 14 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 47 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 613 hogs; S. & S. Co., 159 cattle; Sheridan Meat Co., 68 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,890	2,967	1,331
Armour & Co.	5,448	5,742	2,138
Swift & Co.	5,112	4,077	1,934
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	608	...	...
East Side Packing Co.	296	317	...
Independent Packing Co.	715	435	...
Heil Packing Co.	...	3	...
Krey Packing Co.	3	1,158	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	319	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	36	...	28

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCTOBER 2, 1915.

	Sheep and			
	Beeves.	Calves.	lams.	Hogs.
New York	2,064	3,450	4,173	7,415
Jersey City	6,483	3,256	26,627	26,316
Central Union	2,003	320	10,150	185
Totals	11,550	7,026	42,950	33,916
Totals last week	7,698	4,721	31,276	19,740

BRITISH SEIZE DANISH MEAT.

Cable advices from Copenhagen state that somewhat of a sensation has been created there by the announcement that three liners of the Scandinavian-American Line—the Oscar II, the Frederick VIII and the United States—were ordered at Kirkwall, England, to unload their cargoes of bacon which, it is stated, were bought by Danish merchants at the initiative of the Danish government to supply the home market and keep down the cost of living. The British government seized the cargoes on the pretext that they were intended for German use.

Is there something you want to know badly, that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	6,000	3,000
Kansas City	200	1,000	200
Omaha	100	3,000	...
St. Louis	1,500	2,000	350
St. Joseph	...	2,000	...
Sioux City	100	1,800	4,100
St. Paul	2,300	500	1,800
Oklahoma City	...	800	300
Fort Worth	1,200	1,200	...
Milwaukee	600	200	...
Denver	1,300	...	4,800
Louisville	400	2,032	32
Cudahy	...	200	...
Wichita	...	915	...
Indianapolis	150	3,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	500
Cincinnati	400	2,000	100
Buffalo	200	4,600	2,400
Cleveland	60	1,000	1,000
New York	333	1,463	1,131
Toronto, Canada	106	...	...

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1915.

Chicago	16,000	18,000	18,000
Kansas City	34,000	8,000	11,000
Omaha	12,000	2,300	38,000
St. Louis	11,700	9,000	2,400
St. Joseph	4,200	4,000	6,500
Sioux City	8,000	1,000	8,000
St. Paul	11,600	5,300	28,500
Oklahoma City	1,100	900	200
Fort Worth	5,000	1,500	3,500
Milwaukee	2,900	1,617	100
Denver	4,100	3,400	900
Louisville	6,800	4,000	389
Cudahy	...	300	...
Wichita	...	100	...
Indianapolis	1,600	4,000	...
Pittsburgh	3,800	6,000	6,700
Cincinnati	3,500	6,655	500
Buffalo	6,800	15,200	9,000
Cleveland	1,200	2,000	2,400
New York	5,600	9,000	12,140
Toronto, Canada	4,031	1,648	2,212

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1915.

Chicago	6,000	9,000	17,000
Kansas City	22,000	12,000	12,000
Omaha	9,000	3,000	300
St. Louis	6,000	8,000	1,400
St. Joseph	3,000	3,500	5,000
Sioux City	2,400	2,000	1,500
St. Paul	4,000	3,300	5,000
Oklahoma City	1,100	2,000	125
Fort Worth	3,500	2,000	200
Milwaukee	1,400	1,922	1,000
Denver	100	1,900	1,800
Louisville	300	950	364
Cudahy	...	200	...
Wichita	...	2,748	...
Indianapolis	1,100	6,000	6,500
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	600	3,128	1,000
Buffalo	1,500	3,200	2,000
Cleveland	1,600	1,000	16,000
New York	2,150	2,150	4,400
Toronto, Canada	2,031	752	1,200

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1915.

Chicago	11,000	17,000	20,000
Kansas City	12,000	9,000	10,000
Omaha	...	3,000	...
St. Louis	5,900	7,000	2,300
St. Joseph	...	4,000	...
Sioux City	...	2,000	...
St. Paul	...	3,300	...
Milwaukee	...	6,998	...
Louisville	...	1,198	40
Detroit	...	2,670	...
Cudahy	...	300	...
Wichita	...	1,863	...
Indianapolis	...	6,000	...
Cincinnati	800	3,091	500
Buffalo	1,000	3,200	1,000
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	2,942	7,372	4,600

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1915.

Chicago	5,000	15,000	13,000
Kansas City	5,000	7,000	7,000
Omaha	4,700	5,600	26,000
St. Louis	3,500	5,500	13,000
St. Joseph	1,800	3,800	3,000
Sioux City	1,200	1,800	300
St. Paul	...	1,700	...
Oklahoma City	1,000	15,000	...
Fort Worth	2,200	2,000	200
Milwaukee	...	1,211	...
Louisville	...	6,000	...
Detroit	...	6,113	...
Cudahy	...	1,200	...
Wichita	...	491	...
Indianapolis	...	7,000	...
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
Cincinnati	1,000	2,947	1,200
Buffalo	950	2,600	2,400
New York	793	3,183	4,246
Milwaukee	...	1,211	...

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915.

Chicago	2,500	15,000	7,000
Kansas City	1,000	3,500	8,000
Omaha	900	2,000	8,000
St. Louis	7,500	4,000	2,500
St. Joseph	200	2,200	3,000
Sioux City	700	2,000	1,800
Fort Worth	2,600	2,000	200
St. Paul	4,200	7,300	5,000
Oklahoma City	800	2,300	1,000

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Following reasonably active trading, the market is quiet. Tanners are inclined to neglect the branded selections hoping for a decline as the hides accumulate.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Over 50,000 packer hides changed hands. Native steers for belting purposes predominated in the movement. A few spready native steers also moved and a few of the popular branded selections. No Texas steers were sold as far as could be learned, although there was a report around to the effect that 22½c. had been accepted for heavies. Packers cleared out odd lots of August and September salting in most of the selections sold. Some October kill in butts and Colorados was taken. One big packer is a free seller on branded hides, yet firm for full figures on native stock. The rest of the packers are working hard to keep prices up. The kill of cattle now is large, the fall runs of range stock being on in earnest. Sole leather tanners believe this a good time to sit back and allow some stocks of branded hides to accumulate, thereby making it worth while to operate, as they will be enabled to get quantities of hides at one price instead of bidding the market up against themselves on purchases of small block of hides from different packers. Heavy native steers sold at 26¼c. early in the week for six cars of September hides. One of the large outside packers sold a like quantity of September hides at 26¾c. Another local packer sold approximately 13,000 September hides at 26½c. Two packers sold 4,000 June and July extreme light native steers at 24¼c. and one thousand at 24c. Bids at 26½c. for heavies were reported refused in some quarters late in the week. Spread native steers were moved by one packer at 27¼c. for 5,000 July to January salting. He also sold 3,000 July to September kill at 27c., including some kosher. Heavy Texas steers were not sold, although there was a report around that 22½c. has been accepted. Previous business was at 22¼c. Unsold killers are asking 23c. for this weight of hides and claim to have refused 22½c. Lights and extreme lights last sold at 22c. for both weights. Most sellers ask 22½c. for lights and 22c. for extremes. Stocks are not large, but all killers would welcome some business. Butt branded steers sold at 23c. for 5,000 September hides. Later one packer booked a thousand Octobers at 22¾c. These prices are considered full value now. Colorado steers went at the former rate of 21½c. for 5,000 September and October hides. Some business was done recently at 22c. Buyers decline to pay better than 21½c. Stocks are ample and the slaughter is large. Branded cows moved at 22¼c. for 7,000 northern and southern points of slaughter. Previous business was at 22c. for all northern points of kill. This is considered the market now. The slaughter of branded cows is increasing but the full tide has not been reached in the arrivals. Heavy cows did

not sell. Last trades were at 24c. Asking rates are at 24½c. now. Stocks are moderate and the slaughter is showing some increase compared with earlier in the season. Light native cows are quiet at 24c. asked in line with the sales of extreme light native steers at 24 to 24¼c. Last sales in this market were at 22½c., but 23c. was later paid to a large outside packer. Supplies are small, as a heavier average weight cow is slaughtered in the fall and winter than in the summer season. Native bulls are quiet. Last sales were at 21c.; New York kosher sold at 20½c., so that western stuck throats are thought worth 21c. for the remaining unsold stocks. Branded bulls are unchanged and quiet. Northerns last sold at 16½c. and southern are held up to 18c. Nominal market is considered at 17 to 17½c. Stocks are limited.

Later.—The market is quiet. One big outside packer sold 3,000 native bulls to end of the year at 21c. No other late sales. Sole leather tanners are holding off, hoping to weaken the market. Packer native hides hold firm.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Country hides continue to display a firm front, but there is no activity to back up any firmness. Heavy steers did not sell. There were inquiries around for this selection, but local dealers could not scare up a car among them. Outside steers are offered at 21c. Chicago basis in carlots for prompt shipment. Heavy cows were not reported sold as a country selection. They are quoted at 20c. last paid and considered nominal on further business. Stocks are small as these hides move well for export leather purposes. There has not been much call lately though. Buffs sold at 19½c. early in the week for current goods. One car was reported moved. More activity is going on in the outside markets than the local one. Sales of all weights were reported at 19c., 19¼c. and 19½c. delivered Chicago basis from the good sections of the country. Some collectors are demanding up to 20c. from the sections west and northwest of here. Goods from the eastern markets are quoted at 20 to 20½c. asked f. o. b. as to lots. The nominal market here for buff is considered at 19½ to 20c. with the outside generally asked. One car of buff and heavy cows was offered at 19½c. early in the week, but no sale was reported. Bids at 19c. were made several times throughout the week but rejected. Extremes are lifeless. A car of lace leather hides sold at 20c. early in the week, before the better prices were asked. This description of hides calls for all number one, thin stock. Current extremes are held at 21c. in all Chicago cellars. Patent leather buyers think rates will be lower later and are making no efforts to stock up with their winter's supply of good hides. Branded cows were quiet. Last sales were at 16c. flat basis for country run. Asking rates of 16¾ to 17c. are reported and stocks are small. Country packer branded hides range up to 19c. delivered basis here as to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls were also quiet. Last known trading was at 16c. special light average lots would be taken at 16½c., but holders consider them worth about 17 to

17½c. Country packer bulls are quoted at 17 to 18c. nominal and city packer hides are quoted at 18 to 19c. Kipskins were quiet this week. Previous movement had cleared out most of the available stocks. Country run of goods is quoted at 20 to 20½c.; cities range at 21 to 21½c. with outside generally asked. Packer skins last sold at 21½ to 22c. to the end of the year.

Later.—Market steady. Three cars of good buff hides brought 20c. and two cars were let go at 19½c. Buffs generally are held at 20c. for future business.

CALFSKINS were rather active. Two packers sold September and October productions, about two cars involved, at 23½c., an advance of ½c. Skins moved east. Unsold packers consider stocks worth up to 25c. now and they are asking that figure. First salted local city skins moved at 22c. again, another car going. Outside city skins are slow at 21 to 21½c. asked; western tanners bid 20 to 20½c. for them. Country skins are quoted at 20c.; deacons are firm at 95c. @ \$1 and light calf at \$1.15 to 1.20.

HORSE HIDES are lifeless. Ample stocks are held awaiting sale, but buyers will not pay \$4.75, their views being \$4.50 for the country run of hides. As high as \$4.80 has been paid recently for countries and cities mixed. Most holders of city hides talk up to \$5.25 for them. Seconds are quoted at the usual \$1 reduction with the ponies and glues out at \$1.50 @ 2 and coltskins at 50 to 75c. asked.

HOGSKINS are bringing 60 to 65c. readily for country run of stock with rejects at half rates. Whenever any small lots are offered the above rates are easily obtained. Most lots are talked at 75c. No. 1 pigskin strips are in meager supply as fat backs are selling well in the averages making these skins quoted at 10 to 11c. last paid; No. 2's quoted at 9 to 10c. and No. 3's at 5 to 6c. last paid.

SHEEP PELTS.—Skins are not considered as firm as formerly. Pullers cannot see their way clear to pay the present asking figures. Packer sheepskins are quoted at the last sale rates of \$1.20 to 1.30 for current kill as to quality and slaughtering point. Lambskins range at \$1.37½ to 1.42½ last paid and now asked. Country skins are quoted quiet in a range of 75 to \$1.25 average as to quality; dry western pelts moved slowly at 20 to 21c.; outside for best Montana varieties.

Kansas City.

Native steers took a little spurt this week, about 30,000 having sold at 26½c., an advance of ½c. per lb. over previous week, while about

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Oct. 6.

The steer trade shows a sharp recovery, and values are anywhere from 25¢@40¢. higher than the "low spot" in the market a week ago. Prime yearling steers "topped" on Wednesday at \$10.50, prime 1,600-lb. beefs sold at \$10.35, and good, but not prime, heavy steers sold from \$10@10.10. These prices are fully as high as any time this season; in fact, on the rank and file of the offerings the talent is agreed that the trade is back to the "high time," greatly curtailed receipts being a market stimulus of considerable import and the receipts for the first three days of this week will total approximately 35,000 as compared with 37,639 cattle for the same period a week ago. The East still bars live cattle from Chicago, which means that all of the packing outfits in Chicago will kill and ship East more dressed beef, and the closure of the Eastern outlet for live cattle affects heavy beefs more than any other kind.

Up one week and down the next aptly describes the course of the trade in butcher stuff. Cheap steers, such as stockers and feeders, that have to be disposed of largely for canner and cutter purposes, are in scant supply this week. Also the percentage of "she" stuff in the receipts is moderate, all of which has resulted in a 15¢@25¢. upturn in prices over the low time in the trade the close of last week. An abundance of cheap feed, combined with ideal weather conditions, precludes the probability of any continued liberal run of "she" stuff until late in the fall; in fact, no heavy supply of cows and heifers is looked for, but there probably will be plenty of low-priced killing steers off of the grass, which in a measure will take the place of "she" stuff.

Agitation against shipping to Chicago because of the practical closure of the Eastern outlet, together with the fact that twelve counties in Illinois have for several weeks been unable to ship any livestock on account of quarantine regulations, explains and accounts for in a large measure the greatly curtailed receipts of hogs, which for the first three days of this week will total approximately only 44,000 as compared with 61,593 for the same period a week ago. Also the quality has deteriorated considerably, and the light supply includes a big percentage of underweight light hogs and thin mixed packing grades, with a fairly good sprinkling of pigs. A much narrower range in values has resulted, the advance of 25¢@50¢. per cwt. in the market over a week ago being mostly on the cheaper grades of hogs, and we would call our readers' particular attention to the big advance recently shown on the cheaper grades of hogs, for at the present time common light mixed and thin packing grades are selling from \$7.25@7.50, most of the mixed and packing grades \$7.70@8, and these two classes are 75¢. to dollar per cwt. above the "low spot" in the market a few weeks ago. Choice light mixed and heavy butchers are selling from \$8@8.20; choice light hogs and medium-weight butchers, \$8.25@8.40, with the extreme top \$8.50, and healthy pigs are selling from \$6.75@7.50. The greatly curtailed receipts of hogs during the past few weeks, which all are agreed have been much lighter than generally expected, have enabled the big packing outfits to unload part of their heavy stocks of provisions at lucrative prices, which temporarily helps the situation considerably, and it now looks as if for the reasons mentioned above that receipts will be fairly light for a few weeks longer.

Cutting off the outlet for Eastern shipment from this market since the opening of the week has had the effect of depressing sheep and lamb values to some extent. Both Monday and Tuesday buyers were successful in forcing a decline of 10¢@15¢. per cwt. on

lambs, and, although the market remains in a weak condition with lower offers being made up until 11 o'clock Wednesday, prospects indicated that the crop might be bought at about a steady range. There is no question but that a less number of sheep and lambs are going on feed than one year ago. About as far as nine-tenths of the local feeders get toward filling their space is to make inquiry regarding prospects of getting some thing and what they will cost. The filling of orders from this "neck of the woods" has resolved itself into the proposition of shipping out such feeders direct to purchaser as land at southern Wisconsin feeding points, and quite liberal shipment from these stations have been made during the past three weeks. Quotations for feeding stock noted below refer to prices being paid at southern Wisconsin points. We quote: Westerns—Good to choice lambs, \$8.65@8.95; fat light yearlings, \$7.25@7.50; heavy yearlings, \$6.75@7; good to choice wethers, \$6.35@6.60; fat ewes, \$5.75@5.90; feeding lambs, \$8@8.25; feeding yearlings, \$6.75@7; feeding wethers, \$5.50@5.75; feeding ewes, \$4.75@5.25; aged breeding ewes, \$6@6.50; yearling breeding ewes, \$7.50@8. Natives—Good to choice lambs, \$8.50@8.75; poor to medium, \$8@8.25; culls, \$7@7.50; fat ewes, \$5.75@5.90; poor to medium, \$4.75@5.25; culls, \$3.75@4.40.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 5, 1915.

Beef cattle sold strong to 10¢. higher today, prime corn fed steers reaching \$10.15, other good steers \$9.95, bulk of the fair to good corn fed steers \$8.50 to \$9.50. Receipts today were 20,000 head, following a supply of 34,000 head yesterday, heaviest run this year. Kansas and Missouri are furnishing the bulk of the supply, with good receipts from Colorado, moderate from Nebraska, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, light from the Panhandle country. Kansas grass steers are selling at \$6.75 to \$9 this week, Colorado beef steers \$6.75 to \$7.25, range yearlings and twos \$6.75 to \$7.50 in most cases, fed cows \$6 to \$6.75, grass cows \$5 to \$6, bulk of the heifers \$6.75 to \$8.50. Stockers and feeders are holding steady; attendance of country buyers largest of the year; bulk of the feeders \$6.75 to \$7.75, stockers \$6 to \$7.65, good to fancy stock calves \$7.50 to \$8.75. The yards are full of cattle today, a good many being held over from yesterday; but they are firmly held, salesmen appreciating the fact that there are plenty of buyers. A yard trader stated today that he found this one of the hardest weeks of the year to buy cattle, which means that nothing is being sacrificed. The Eastern embargo against Chicago live stock is unchanged, and Eastern orders for killing cattle are plentiful today, which is an agreeable arrangement, there being the widest possible variety offered, and in very large numbers.

Hogs sold 10¢. higher for top hogs, but the rank and file averaged 15¢. higher, one of the big packer's droves costing \$7.86 today, against \$7.71 yesterday. Bulk of sales ranged from \$7.65 to \$8.20, top \$8.25. Heavy hogs sold especially well, some 300-pound hogs bringing \$8.15, and weights above 250 pounds up to \$8.20. Receipts are 12,000 head, and the increase in the supply is largely light hogs, hence the more rapid advance of middle weights and heavies. Pigs are scarce, and higher this week.

Arrivals of sheep and lambs were 12,000 head; market steady, after the failure of very strong efforts to secure a decline of 10 to 15 cents; best lambs \$8.75, feeding lambs \$8 to \$8.35. Fat wethers bring up to \$6.25, ewes \$5.75, yearlings \$7. Feeding and breeding ewes range from \$5 to \$7.25. The end of the range shipping season is approaching, and parties wanting feeding or breeding stock should not delay in getting their orders placed with commission firms.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 6.

The cattle run for the week ending today amounts to 33,000 head, of which 6,200 were received on the southern side. While this is a more generous weekly run than we have been receiving for some time past, yet the market has been extremely active and clearances have been very good. The latter part of last week was characterized by a break in prices on all grades excepting strictly good kinds; this amounted to about 25¢. per cwt. This week the market has advanced just about the same figure, and it, therefore, averages very close to steady with a stronger tendency for the period. Heavy beef steers of the best grade are quoted from \$9.50@10.25, and several sales were made this week at the top figure. On the medium to good kinds, those ranging from \$8@9.25, the market has shown the greatest fluctuation. It is within this grade that we have been handling a very generous supply of Kansas grass cattle ranging in weight from 950 to 1,200 lbs. They have sold variously from \$6.50@8.50, the higher prices being paid on the handy weight kind, averaging around 1,000 lbs. Some of the heavier offerings from Kansas have sold at \$8.25@8.50, but they were very good in quality as well as finish. Yearlings are in demand, and could be good enough to bring \$10.50. Strictly choice heifers are also selling high, there being frequent sales of car lots at 10¢. during the week. Mixed yearlings and heifers in this grade range close to the same figure. There has been a notable lack of quality in the butcher cattle grades. The bulk of these have been going to scale from \$7@8. Best cows range from \$7.25@7.50, and the medium to good kinds from \$6@7. We are receiving a great many common cows which range from \$4.50@5.50. The stocker and feeder market, although affected somewhat by quarantine restrictions in a number of the States east of us, is active. Very fair grades of stocker cattle are selling at \$6.75@7. The general range is from \$6@7.50. Oklahoma cattle sold for the most part on the native side, are selling well in line with our medium native cattle. Our supply of Oklahoma and Texas cattle on the quarantine side is very light,

(Continued on page 42.)

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock at the following centres for the week ending October 2, 1915:

CATTLE.

Chicago	42,854
Kansas City	26,578
Omaha	16,469
St. Joseph	8,692
Cudahy	568
Sioux City	3,067
South St. Paul	6,930
New York and Jersey City	11,150
Fort Worth	2,962
Philadelphia	2,862
Pittsburgh	941
Boston	2,188

HOGS.

Chicago	78,027
Kansas City	25,010
Omaha	14,172
St. Joseph	20,939
Cudahy	5,921
Sioux City	5,956
Ottumwa	7,400
Cedar Rapids	3,207
South St. Paul	12,447
New York and Jersey City	33,916
Fort Worth	14,730
Philadelphia	5,762
Pittsburgh	2,788
Boston	8,975

SHEEP.

Chicago	77,593
Kansas City	24,725
Omaha	32,500
St. Joseph	13,127
Cudahy	258
Sioux City	4,048
South St. Paul	3,581
New York and Jersey City	42,980
Fort Worth	2,083
Philadelphia	9,082
Pittsburgh	1,337
Boston	7,911

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Earle, Ark.—Louis Barton, W. B. Rhodes, I. E. Freeman and others have incorporated the Earle Light, Water and Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$15,000.

Newark, N. J.—The Standard Milk & Cream Company, to deal in milk, cream and other dairy products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000.

ICE NOTES.

New York, N. Y.—Fire damaged the Percy Dairy Company's plant at Avenue D and Nineteenth street.

Winthrop, Md.—A contract has been awarded by the Government to erect an ice plant at the Naval Station.

Roanoke, Va.—The capital stock of the Citizens' Crystal Ice Company has been increased from \$150,000 to \$300,000.

New York, N. Y.—The plant of the Knickerbocker Ice Company at 2507 Amsterdam Avenue, has been damaged by fire.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A ten-story reinforced concrete storage building will be erected at 152 Perry street, by the Buffalo Cold Storage Company.

Montgomery, Ala.—An ice plant with a daily capacity of 20 tons will be installed by the Kratzer Ice Cream Company, in their ice cream factory.

Ada, Okla.—An ice cream factory has been purchased by the Ada Ice Cream Company, and will install new machinery, also cold storage rooms, etc.

FREEZING, STORING AND THAWING OF PORK.*

The proper preservation of pork by means of refrigeration received an unusual amount of attention in Germany directly after the war had commenced. To make sure that the population would have a sufficient supply of

*Prof. B. Plank, Danzig, in *Zeitschrift f. d. ges. Kaelte Industrie*, June, July and August, 1915. Reviewed in *Refrigerating World*.

potatoes for food, it became necessary to slaughter hundreds of thousands of hogs. This young and lean meat was, however, not well adapted for preservation by the old methods of salting and pickling. Accordingly, refrigeration was resorted to, the hogs were frozen in the same way as beef and mutton, and in practically all cases excellent results were secured.

As is the case with all innovations, at first there existed great differences of opinion as to the most effective methods of handling the meat, regarding thawing especially, there was no agreement. It being important that the great quantities of frozen pork suffer no loss or deterioration when thawed out, the Central Purchasing Society, organized by the Imperial Government, decided to have this question settled on the basis of scientific tests conducted on a large scale and with ample means.

Early in April, 1915, professors were engaged to supervise these tests. Dr. Kallert, of the Imperial Board of Health, Berlin, made the observations regarding the keeping quality of the meat thawed out according to various methods. Personally, they concerned themselves only with the examination of various methods of thawing, though they also gathered data regarding the behavior of the pork during freezing and storing under various conditions.

The Freezing of Pork.

The generally accepted method of freezing is as follows: The carcasses are hung with the head downward. Before entering the chill room they are usually split lengthwise and allowed to cool to the air temperature. They should preferably be cooled to at least 41 degs. Fahr. in a chill room, although but few plants are thus equipped, and even there the extra cost of handling is objected to.

The freezing rooms are equipped with either forced air circulation (separate coil bunker outside of room) or with combined air circulation and room piping. In either case

there is a lively circulation of air, enveloping each carcass with cold air to effect uniform freezing. If necessary, additional fans can be installed to secure thorough circulation throughout. The frost should be removed frequently from the pipes. The banks of piping should be arranged over the alley ways to facilitate scraping off the frost and preventing dripping upon the meat underneath, otherwise catch pans must be used under the coils.

The suspending hooks should be kept so far apart that the carcasses never touch each other. The points of contact freeze very slowly and freeze together. Exclusive of the passageways, Prof. Plank recommends that 6 or at most 7 half-carcasses be hung up per net square meter of floor area, a whole hog weighing 60 kg. or 132 lbs. and requiring 3 sq. ft. space each. Some have reduced this to 2 sq. ft.

Splitting the carcass to show whether the meat is sound, is not favored by the author, for previous investigations have proved that during freezing the pork measles are killed. Furthermore, in the case of light animals the transportation of whole carcasses presents no difficulties.

In Germany the pork is not frozen at the low temperatures adopted in America and in New Zealand, such as + 5 degs. Fahr. and lower, because it is believed that equal results are obtained by slower freezing at 21 to 14 degs. Fahr. It is held that at very low temperatures, owing to the rapid freezing and consequent expansion of the congealing juices, great deformations occur between the meat fibres.

It is feared that when these rupture, even under slow thawing, valuable nourishing ingredients are lost. To settle this question, two hog-halves that had been frozen at 7 degs. Fahr. were investigated after three months' storage. Three to four days were allowed to thaw them out carefully. No great difference was found as compared with hog-

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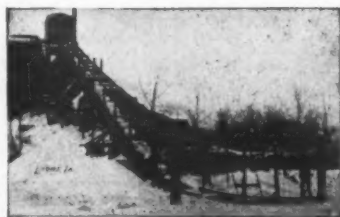
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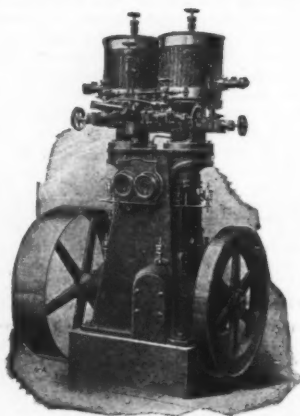
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SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
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WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

halves frozen at higher temperature. The only difference noted was that where the ham was freshly cut, directly after thawing, the fast frozen meat lost its juice more readily and was more porous near the outer edge than the slowly frozen kind.

Evidently there is no advantage in freezing at 5 degs. Fahr. except to be able to freeze quickly large quantities of meat in crowded situation. The higher temperatures are decidedly more economical, but a temperature of at least 21 degs. Fahr. is necessary for thorough freezing within a reasonable time, and it had better be 14 degs. Fahr. toward the end, because accurate freezing tests made with juices obtained from rapidly thawed and freshly cut meat showed that these juices in quiet state do not congeal above 25 degs. Fahr. owing to the salts they contain.

The author next cites figures showing the loss of weight in per cent. of the weight the killed hogs had after cooling to the atmospheric temperature. Some hogs weighed 154 to 198 pounds. He concludes that the chilling and freezing process during four days involves a loss of about 1.5 per cent. when cooled to 17.5 degs. Fahr., and 1.6 per cent. when cooled to 14 degs. Fahr. After 15 days the loss approaches 2 per cent. The loss per hog was almost the same, whether split or not.

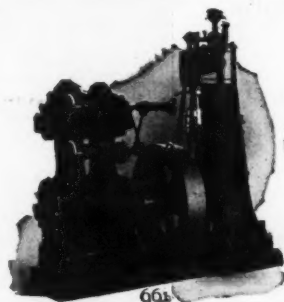
The Storing of Frozen Meat.

When entirely frozen, the meat may be piled up in the nearby storage room.

If only one room is available, care must be taken to depress the temperature of the room as much as possible, before new cool meat is introduced, and not to let it rise above 27 degs. Fahr. The meat is to be so distributed that the coldest air passes first over the frozen meat, and then over the unfrozen meat, so that the moisture from the latter will be deposited upon the cooling coils and not upon the frozen meat. Only solidly frozen meat should be piled up, because otherwise the carcasses at the bottom become permanently deformed under the influence of pressure. In doubtful cases it is best to let the meat hang a day longer in the freezing room.

If, after introducing fresh meat, the temperature of the freezing room has reached 21 degs. Fahr. at the end of 12 hours, and gradually drops to 17 degs. Fahr., the freezing process for hog-halves weighing 66 pounds will be completed in three days.

The carcasses are piled so that they do not touch floor or walls to avoid thawing at the



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points of contact, and to facilitate the circulation of air, wooden strips keep the meat about 4 inches above the floor. Passageways are left for air circulation and for inspection of the goods. Laying the halves down flat is usually preferred to standing them on edge. Where there is a good distribution of cold air as much as 310 pounds per square foot may be contained in a pile 10 feet high.

The author discourages the use of horizontal wooden strips between the layers, as not necessary, and harmful because of the impressions left on the meat and the danger of local thawing at the compressed parts. When whole hogs are piled up, there is no danger of too close piling because these bodies take up more room, which is another reason for leaving the carcasses unsplit.

Where the circulation is not well distributed, it is suggested to improve local conditions by means of small portable ceiling fans, of the two-wing type, driven by electric motors, because stagnant air, even if colder than 32 degs. Fahr., promotes mold. Continuous operation of these fans is not necessary, because the increased circulation tends to dry out the meat. But as soon as mold appears, the fans should be run for a few days.

In the early stages the mold is of little consequence; it remains on the surface and can be brushed or wiped off. Moderate circulation and low temperature are the best preventive. Ozone apparatuses are effective for preventing mold, but if the meat has been properly cooled and frozen, beef, mutton and no doubt pork as well, can be stored for at least two years, even if no ozone is supplied.

(To be continued.)

PACKERS' PROFITS.

(A Brief Dissertation by the Packingtown Pessimist.)

In the old days the idea was and the orders were to "Get rid of the packinghouse offal any old way, but get rid of it!" And they got rid of it all right, at a "rid" figure which meant at least labor expense "ridding" it. Today, however, it too frequently happens that this same once-despised offal helps to pay dividends, in fact it is only too frequently the only avenue of escape from total obliteration. The layman will say to this, "Tush!" "Pshaw!" "Tut, tut!" and so on, but the packer who knows says it's true, and proves it.

The intelligent not to say scientific manipulation of packinghouse raw material known as offal is all-important. The first question is: "What is the value of this stuff via steam tank or otherwise?" And "otherwise" wins every time.

Insignificant (?) matters, minor details, and little bits of pooh-pooh things are what count all over the plant, in the aggregate—and old Aggregate is some guy. The "Crack o' Doom" had its inception in that "aggregate" stuff, not properly nursed.

But what's the use? Live hog prices and Board of Trade quotations support the theory, but the packer keeps on making money just the same, ostensibly according to the price of retail meats, and the packer reaps the retail profit—maybe? No! Oh, well, let it go at that! The packer is a second-story burglar. The live stock raiser and the retailer of meats should (get that "should") wear a halo, but they only run to about a 5% hat!

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, October 8.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4¼c. per lb., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 5c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls, 5½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c. basis 48 per cent.; silic, \$15@20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, 2½c. per lb., in bbls., 3c. per lb.

Prime palm oil, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, 8c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 6¾@7c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 8¾@9c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 87c. per gal.; green olive oil, 85c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8@8¼c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9¼@9½c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 11@12c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7@7½c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 6¼@6½c. per lb.; prime city tallow, 6c. per lb.; corn oil, 6½c. per lb.

House grease, 5¾@6c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10@10¼c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5¼@6c. per lb.

RILEY ADDS DRIED SAUSAGE.

W. T. Riley, the well-known provision broker of the Philadelphia Bourse, has added a dried sausage department to his already extensive business, and is thoroughly satisfied with results.

There is a lot of talk about hard times and unemployment. But a good packinghouse man is always in demand, and can get a good job if he goes about it in the right way. Use page 48 of The National Provisioner, the recognized medium for this purpose.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

AN ELECTRIC MEAT CHOPPER.

Every progressive meat man knows that a clean, up-to-date, attractive store is an invaluable asset, the possession of which aids considerably in building up store prestige in his community. While this is true to a certain degree of every business, it applies particularly to those lines in which the handling of foods is involved. The meat shop, the grocery store, the confectionery shop, all must be inviting or the public will go elsewhere.

The use of electrically-operated devices in the modern shop, besides contributing to

according to C. R. Norton, truck sales manager of the Packard Motor Car Company, of Detroit. The advanced methods of cultivation and harvesting used by the growers have resulted in unprecedented harvests this year, and it is natural that the growers, who have shown themselves to be abreast of the times, have recognized the power vehicle as the most efficient and economical method of highway transportation.

"When one remembers that the cost of hauling grain 20 miles from ranch to elevator by horses and wagons may be several times the cost of moving it in ships from Duluth



A MEAT CHOPPER OPERATED BY WESTINGHOUSE 1/2 H.P. ELECTRIC MOTOR.

the appearance, does much toward increasing business by reducing the time required to make a sale. For instance, the machine illustrated here, made by Hobart Electric Mfg. Company, Troy, O., will chop over 3 pounds of beef per minute, whereas with a hand-operated chopper the operation would require several minutes. Also, another customer can be served while the machine is doing the work. A one-half-horsepower Westinghouse motor of special design is used; a snap switch on the device starts and stops the motor.

This machine is capable of performing a broad range of service. While intended primarily for meat chopping, the following attachments may be used: grindstone for tool grinding; pulley for light work, such as kraut cutting and meat slicing; bone cutter to interchange with the chopper; and a grinder, making it suitable for coffee or pepper grinding. When used in a store handling both meats and groceries, these features are specially valuable.

THE DEMAND FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.

Record grain crops are exerting an important influence on the motor truck business,

to Buffalo, it is easy to see why these grain growers have welcomed the motor truck with open arms," says Mr. Norton. "Quite a number of American growers have already provided themselves with the modern transportation vehicle for the bumper crop they are now marketing, while many others, after having had proved to them the economy of motor truck transportation, are contemplating early purchases."

Mr. Norton points out that the present demand for motor trucks is exceptionally strong in practically all lines of trade.

STRAUSS GOES WITH RILEY.

Sam Strauss, formerly with Armour & Company in the dried sausage department in the Eastern territory, is now associated with W. T. Riley, of Philadelphia, the well-known broker. Mr. Strauss has had many years' experience in this line, and his friends will be glad to hear of his new connections. The sausage department of W. T. Riley is rapidly growing. As they handle a full line of both German and Italian style of dried sausage, canned meats and dried beef of all kinds, Mr. Strauss' experience stands him in good stead.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the Federal meat inspection service are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: *Stock Yards Serum Company of Illinois, First street and St. Clair avenues, East St. Louis, Ill.; *Baton Rouge Abattoir, Baton Rouge, La.; Morris & Company, 629 B street N. W., Washington, D. C.; the Cudahy Packing Company of Louisiana, Ltd., 415 Commerce street, Shreveport, La.; George Gregory, 4812 Parrish street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Noel & Company, Inc., Tenth avenue North and Jo Johnston avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

Meat inspection discontinued: Morris & Company, 274-276 Montello street, Brockton, Mass.; *Standard Slaughtering Company, Fortieth and Butler streets, Chicago, Ill.; *Belmont Farm Products Company, Belmont, Mass.; *Creolone Tonic & Serum Company, 509 Pearl street, Sioux City, Iowa; *F. T. Nance & Company, Morristown, Tenn.

*Slaughtering conducted.

EAT LESS MEAT IN BUENOS AIRES.

Figures recently issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics and Rural Economy of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture indicate that during the past four years there has been a gradual diminution in the consumption of meat per inhabitant in the city of Buenos Aires, writes Consul General W. Henry Robertson. During 1914 the total amount of meat consumed in the federal capital was as follows: Cattle, 598,386 head, 294,378,194 pounds; sheep, 713,407 head, 41,034,884 pounds; pork, 165,464 head, 31,513,488 pounds.

The consumption of meat per inhabitant for the years 1911 to 1914, inclusive, was as follows:

	Inhabitants.	Beef. Lbs.	Mutton. Lbs.	Pork. Lbs.	Total. Lbs.
1911....	1,360,406	275	53	15	343
1912....	1,428,042	255	37	15	307
1913....	1,484,010	233	26	15	274
1914....	1,584,106	187	26	20	233

From these figures it will be seen that there has been a diminution of 32 per cent. during the last three years in consumption of beef and 50 per cent. in that of mutton, while the consumption of pork has increased 28 per cent., although the aggregate consumption has never assumed large proportions.

The highest prices for meat ruled during 1914, and during the first four months of the present year there has been a marked decline, especially in pork. This sharp decline has caused considerable alarm among pork raisers, although it is believed that with the recent establishment of the new Armour freezing plant in La Plata better facilities will be had for the exportation of frozen pork, and this will have a stimulating effect on local prices.

WESTERN REHEARING DECISION SOON.

It is known in Washington that the Interstate Commerce Commission voted on October 6 in regard to the application of the carriers for a rehearing of the Western advance rate case, but the nature of their decision is not divulged. A public announcement may be made any day hereafter.

Chicago Section

It's a nice summer we're having this fall, wot?

As Dicky Sam would say: "Stash yer beefin'!"

The liquid States seem to be headed for the evaporator.

War is worse than hell; it's nearly as bad as Chicago's telephone service.

How are you going to make your getaway when you are way ahead early in a poker game? It has been did, but—!

Where does this "glorious glory" stuff come in in this war, anyhow? Seems like "goriest gory" comes nearer filling the bill.

The really safe place, considering shells, submarines and aircraft, would seem to be Heaven—or Hell, if it's deep enough.

Even if the Old Boys of the Old Brigades have marched their last time, their spirit will go marching on through the ages just the same.

With ample stocks of provisions; with corn at 50 cents; with the country full of pigs and J. Bull exercising his "No you don't" stuff, what is the price of January lard?

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.46 cents per pound.

If there is any son-of-a-gun on earth who has—or thinks he has—Hank Ford of "Tin Lizzie" fame beat to the calimine, let him come forth and declare himself, or forever close his trap!

You can get good beer in St. Louis at popular prices and in popular places; and sausage and other eats the best on earth; and you can migrate to Granite City Sundays if you get so dry you are afraid you'll crack.

"Gimme some whale, shark, or sword fish!" said Pat as he sat down in the re-stew-rant on Friday. "Ain't got any such animiles!" said the waiter. "Gimme a good, big, juicy beefsteak then!" said Pat, and added "God knows I asked fer fish!"

J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.
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GREASES, TALLOWES,
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WE DESIGN AND REMODEL
PACKING PLANTS.
ALLIED INDUSTRIES.
ICE FACTORIES.
COLD STORAGE BUILDINGS.
WHITE US.

Admitting that the McFarland-Gibbons fight, recently perpetrated in New York, was some "pumpkin ripener," the following is sure some slam by one of our Chicago newspapers the other day: "When McFarland and Gibbons fight again we will send our young lady reporter to cover the event."

"Old diseases may be banished!" says Dr. Clarence C. Sichel. Sure, Mike! They are too cheap a proposition for the up-to-date M. D. to bother with, anyhow. Yessir! The old-fashioned \$2 bellyache has developed into a \$350 appendicitis case—and rising. Diseases today are at least 999 per cent. efficient.

"We're puffikly safe, sah!" said Sam to a nervous, passenger on a collar-and-railroad train, and added: "Cos we're in a wooden coach, pertected in front by six steel coaches, and five steel coaches and dinah in de reah. Yassah!" The passenger cogitated a few, then he crushed a fly between his drinking cup and the window sill and said: "Yassah! We is —NOT!"

Right off the bat, without hesitation or investigation, just who considers bankers, as a whole, an aggregation of Diogeneses? Banking, the same as any other business, entails a risk, and also in the same connection is not run on a merely "we are in it for our health" basis. Salt Peter has halos enough and to spare to accommodate the banking fraternity, however, should they call him. As Hon. Dockstader uster say: "Get the money!"

J. Ogden Armour has contributed \$50,000 ("If not enough, come back," he said) with which to build and equip a gymnasium for his employees, some 12,000 men and women, who will also be given time off to attend the exercise classes. Everything necessary to a strictly up-to-date "gym" will be installed, including swimming pool, baths, lockers and physical directors, male and female. The idea is "Get the force 100 per cent. efficient in business."

Stolen, of course, but worth preservation for future reference:

"Oh mother, please mother, come home with me now; the afternoon's sliding by fast; you said you were coming right home from the polls, as soon as your ballot was cast!"

"Poor father came home for his dinner at noon; not a mouthful to eat could he find; and the language he used as he slammed the front door, left a strong smell of brimstone behind."—By Itz Cummin.

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Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly contracts solicited.

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W. L. Gregson says of the provision situation in a letter to The National Provisioner: "The large distribution and heavy decreases in stocks all over the West were again the dominating features in provisions, and were much more influential in price-making than the hog receipts, which are light. The prospects are for a large increase in the domestic lard demand and some trade from abroad, but that is overshadowed by the facts that point to a clean-up on all the cured meat stocks in America, and a large increase in the future European demand on account of the depletion of all livestock herds all over Europe. All these prices on product are still low, compared to a year ago, and therefore are conducive to further increases in consumption. In fact, American pork product on the present basis is without world competition. The interest in the January product is broadening."

W. G. Press & Company say: "The cash trade in fresh pork is fairly good, even at high prices. The cured hog meat trade is big, as shown by the daily shipments. The low prices of lard and ribs during the last few months have put life into the business, and a lot of holes are being filled up at what looks like attractive prices to the buyer, and the futures in provisions are joining the procession in the general advance. The fact of the matter is the whole country has gone very bullish on everything, and we think it is a good time to put on the brakes. But, of course, we would go slow selling January provisions for the present, at least while this bull fever is on, or until hog receipts show improvement. It would look to us, considering the heavy stocks of provisions and the prospect for big receipts, that we are close to the top on January products, and as soon as the receipts of hogs show any improvement we would ease the bear side. There is no doubt hogs will soon be coming to market, and when they start there will be such a flood of them that bearish conclusions will be forced. The backwardness of the corn crop has delayed the hog movement, but hogs will put on weight very fast now and the delayed movement now only means bigger receipts later on."

Country Butcher Tallow a Specialty
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HORNS HOOFs BONES

Fertilizer, Glue Stock and All Pack-
inghouse By-Products.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 27.....	15,797	873	21,662	14,220
Tuesday, Sept. 28.....	5,800	1,744	14,821	10,623
Wednesday, Sept. 29.....	15,982	1,347	25,110	16,126
Thursday, Sept. 30.....	5,670	1,062	17,923	22,295
Friday, Oct. 1.....	2,471	325	13,903	10,179
Saturday, Oct. 2.....	500	29	6,000	3,000
Total this week.....	46,260	5,386	90,419	52,443
Previous week.....	49,704	6,120	74,544	89,324
Cor. week, 1914.....	50,573	5,197	88,692	195,114
Cor. week, 1913.....	56,627	4,887	150,838	153,970

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 27.....	1,723	...	5,861	2,241
Tuesday, Sept. 28.....	211	...	3,914	463
Wednesday, Sept. 29.....	900	182	5,435	615
Thursday, Sept. 30.....	518	19	3,769	1,735
Friday, Oct. 1.....	29	...	1,156	...
Saturday, Oct. 2.....	...	...	1,000	...
Total this week.....	3,381	193	21,135	5,067
Previous week.....	8,402	663	20,214	11,868
Cor. week, 1914.....	19,004	720	24,010	102,342
Cor. week, 1913.....	22,866	500	38,375	48,777

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Oct. 2, 1915.....	1,581,392	5,266,835	2,488,063
Same period, 1914.....	1,689,309	4,694,117	4,013,159

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Oct. 2, 1915.....	350,000
Previous week.....	264,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	352,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	448,000
Total year to date.....	19,044,000
Same period, 1914.....	16,945,000
Same period, 1913.....	18,052,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Oct. 2, 1915.....	187,000	238,200	311,400
Week ago.....	182,100	196,700	379,000
Year ago.....	193,400	248,000	488,300
Two years ago.....	227,100	249,000	497,000

Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to Oct. 2, and same period a year ago:

	1915.	1914.
Cattle.....	4,849,000	4,963,000
Hogs.....	13,649,000	11,957,000
Sheep.....	7,457,000	9,195,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Oct. 2, 1915:	
Armour & Co.....	17,900
Swift & Co.....	9,500
S. & S. Co.....	5,800
Morris & Co.....	7,500
Hammond Co.....	5,800
Western P. Co.....	4,700
Anglo-American.....	4,500
Independent P. Co.....	6,200
Boyd-Lunham.....	3,300
Roberts & Oake.....	2,200
Brennan P. Co.....	3,500
Miller & Hart.....	2,400
Others.....	4,300
Totals.....	77,600
Previous week.....	55,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	68,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	109,600
Total, 1915.....	4,793,200
Total, 1914.....	3,755,200

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.85	\$7.60	\$5.75	\$8.85
Previous week.....	9.00	7.25	5.80	8.60
Cor. week, 1914.....	9.10	7.90	5.20	7.50
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.35	8.25	4.65	7.05
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.05	9.07	3.85	6.45
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.95	6.48	3.80	6.00

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$8.15@10.35
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.75@10.35
Inferior heifers.....	4.75@ 5.00
Good to choice heifers.....	5.75@ 7.75
Good to choice cows.....	4.90@ 6.75
Cutters.....	4.00@ 5.00
Canners.....	3.00@ 4.00
Bologna bulls.....	4.50@ 5.50
Butchers' bulls.....	5.40@ 6.70
Good to prime veal calves.....	10.00@11.25
Heavy calves.....	7.50@10.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$7.85@8.25
Fair to fancy light.....	7.85@8.35
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	7.65@8.00
Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs.....	7.50@7.90
Heavy mixed packing.....	7.15@7.70
Heavy packing.....	6.75@7.10
Pigs, fair to good.....	7.50@7.60
*Stags.....	5.75@6.50

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native ewes, fair to good.....	\$5.00@5.75
Western ewes.....	5.00@5.80
Yearlings.....	6.00@7.15
Wethers, fair to choice.....	5.50@6.25
Native lambs.....	8.00@8.75
Western lambs.....	8.25@9.10

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	\$13.25	\$13.32½	\$13.25	†\$13.30
December.....	13.52½	13.65	13.52½	13.62½
January.....	16.05	16.20	16.05	†16.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	8.20	8.27½	8.20	8.27½
November.....	8.70	8.80	8.70	†8.35
January.....	8.70	8.80	8.70	8.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.85
January.....	8.92½	8.97½	8.92½	†8.95

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	13.70	13.72½	13.67½	†13.40
December.....	16.30	16.57½	16.22½	16.57½
January.....	16.30	16.57½	16.22½	16.57½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	8.45	8.45	8.45	†8.35
November.....	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45
January.....	8.85	8.90	8.77½	†8.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	8.85	9.00	8.72½	†9.00
January.....	9.05	9.10	8.95	†9.07½

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	13.65	13.67½	13.65	13.67½
December.....	13.85	14.00	13.80	14.00
January.....	16.70	16.92½	16.70	†16.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	8.37½	8.42½	8.47½	9.02½
November.....	8.55	8.60	8.55	8.60
January.....	8.97½	9.02	8.97½	9.15
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	9.02½	9.12½	9.02½	†9.12½
January.....	9.20	9.25	9.17½	9.25

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	13.95	14.10	13.95	14.10
December.....	14.25	14.40	14.25	†14.40
January.....	16.82½	17.15	16.82½	†17.12½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	9.15	9.20	9.12½	9.15
November.....	9.05	9.22½	9.05	9.17½
January.....	9.17½	9.40	9.17½	†9.32½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	9.15	9.22½	9.15	9.20
December.....	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25
January.....	9.25	9.40	9.22½	†9.35

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	14.37½	14.42½	14.37½	14.42½
December.....	14.50	14.75	14.40	14.60
January.....	17.40	17.50	17.22½	17.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	9.20	9.22½	9.15	†9.15
November.....	9.25	9.25	9.15	9.15
January.....	9.40	9.40	9.30	9.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	9.20	9.27½	9.17½	9.27½
December.....	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.27½
January.....	9.42½	9.45	9.35	†9.40

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	14.50	14.50	14.35	14.47½
December.....	14.70	14.70	14.45	14.70
January.....	17.42½	17.42½	17.27½	17.35

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

October.....	9.15	9.15	9.15
November.....	9.10	9.20	9.05
January.....	9.25	9.35	9.22½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

October.....	9.42½	9.42½	9.35
January.....	9.42½	9.42½	9.37½

†Bid. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.	
Native Rib Roast.....	20 @25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25 @28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30 @35
Native Pot Roasts.....	18 @18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14 @18
Beef Stew.....	12 @14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	18 @18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16 @16
Corned Ribs.....	12 @12½
Corned Flanks.....	12 @12½
Round Steaks.....	20 @20
Round Roasts.....	16 @18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18 @20
Shoulder Roasts.....	14 @16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12 @12½
Roiled Roast.....	16 @18

Lamb.	
Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20 @23
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15 @18
Stew, fancy.....	24 @25
Stew.....	14 @14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	20 @20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	35 @35
Chops, French, each.....	15 @15

Mutton.	
Legs.....	15 @16
Stew.....	12 @12½
Shoulders.....	14 @16
Hind Quarters.....	16 @16
Fore Quarters.....	12 @12½
Rib and Loin Chops.....	20 @22
Shoulder Chops.....	16 @16

Pork.	
Pork Loin.....	20 @22
Pork Chops.....	22 @25
Pork Shoulders.....	14 @15
Pork Tenders.....	40 @40
Pork Butts.....	17 @17
Spare Ribs.....	10 @10
Hocks.....	11 @11
Pigs' Heads.....	8 @8
Leaf Lard.....	11 @11

Veal.	
Hind Quarters.....	20 @22
Fore Quarters.....	14 @16
Legs.....	20 @22
Breasts.....	14 @16
Shoulders.....	18 @20
Cutlets.....	35 @35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28 @30

Butchers' Offal.	
Suet.....	7 @7
Tallow.....	3½ @3½
Bones, per cwt.....	75 @75
Calveskins, 8 to 15 lbs. (deacon).....	19 @19
Calveskins, under 15 lbs. (deacon).....	25 @25
Kips.....	18 @18

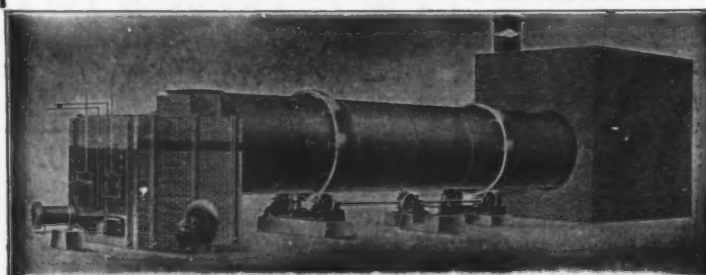
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good native steers	13 1/2 @ 14
Native steers, medium	13 @ 14
Heifers, good	11 @ 12
Cows	9 @ 10
Hind Quarters, choice	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	12

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks	8 1/2 @ 9
Steer Chunks	11 @ 11 1/2
Boneless Chunks	10 1/2 @ 11
Medium Plates	7 1/2 @ 8
Steer Plates	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Rounds	9 @ 10
Steer Rounds	12 @ 13
Cow Loin	13 @ 14
Steer Loin, Heavy	24 @ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	32 @ 33
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	22 @ 23
Strip Loin	12 @ 13
Shoulder Butts	15 @ 16
Shoulder Clods	12 @ 13
Rolls	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Rump Butts	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Trimnings	9 @ 10
Shank	6 1/2 @ 7
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	9 1/2 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Heavy	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	10 @ 11
Steer Ribs, Heavy	17 @ 18
Loin Ends, steer, native	19 @ 20
Loin Ends, cow	15 @ 16
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 13
Flank Steak	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Hind Shanks	5 1/2 @ 6

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	6 1/2 @ 7
Hearts	6 @ 7
Tongues	17 @ 18
Sweetbread	18 @ 19
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 1/2 @ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 1/2 @ 5
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	7 @ 8
Livers	7 @ 8
Kidneys, each	4 @ 5

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	11 1/2 @ 13
Light Carcass	15 @ 16
Good Carcass	16 1/2 @ 17
Good Saddle	19 1/2 @ 20
Medium Racks	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Good Racks	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	6 1/2 @ 7
Sweetbread	18 @ 19
Calf Livers	22 @ 23
Heads, each	25 @ 26

Lambs.

Good Owl	14 @ 15
Round Dressed Lambs	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Saddles, Cowl	16 @ 17
R. D. Lamb Racks	12 @ 13
Caul Lamb Racks	12 @ 13
R. D. Lamb Racks	18 @ 19
Lamb Ribs, per lb.	20 @ 21
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	11 @ 12
Good Sheep	12 @ 13
Medium Saddle	13 @ 14
Good Saddle	15 @ 16
Good Racks	10 @ 11
Medium Racks	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Mutton Legs	13 @ 14 1/2
Mutton Loin	10 @ 11
Mutton Steer	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 11

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	13 @ 14
Pork Loin	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Leaf Lard	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Tenderloins	32 @ 33
Spare Ribs	12 @ 13
Butts	17 @ 18
Hocks	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Trimnings	10 @ 11
Extra Lean Trimnings	13 @ 14
Tails	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Snouts	4 @ 5
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 7
Blade Bones	9 @ 10
Blade Meat	8 @ 9
Cheek Meat	8 @ 9
Hog Hivers	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Neck Bones	4 @ 5
Skinned Shoulders	14 @ 15
Pork Hearts	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4 @ 5
Pork Tongues	12 @ 13
Silp Bones	5 @ 6
Tail Bones	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Brains	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Backfat	11 @ 12
Hams	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Calas	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Bellies	17 @ 18
Shoulders	14 @ 15

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	9 @ 10
Choice Bologna	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Frankfurters	12 @ 13
Liver, with beef and pork	9 @ 10
Tongue	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Minced Sausage	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
New England Sausage	14 @ 15
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Berliner Sausage	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings	19 @ 20
Polish Sausage	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Garlic Sausage	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	14 @ 15
Farm Sausage	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	12 @ 13
Boneless lean butts in casings	24 @ 25
Luncheon Roll	14 @ 15
Delicatessen Loaf	10 @ 11
Jellied Roll	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	26 @ 27
German Salami	20 @ 21
Italian Salami (new goods)	26 @ 27
Holsteiner	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Mettwurst	15 @ 16
Farmer	20 @ 21

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1 @ 1.50
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.30 @ 2.40
Pork link, kits	2 @ 2.05
Pork link, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.70 @ 2.80
Polish sausage, kits	2 @ 2.00
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.60 @ 2.75
Frankfurts, kits	2 @ 2.10
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.80 @ 2.95
Blood Sausage, kits	1 @ 1.60
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.80 @ 2.95
Liver Sausage, kits	1 @ 1.60
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.10 @ 2.25
Head Cheese, kits	1 @ 1.60
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.10 @ 2.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.75
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	11.25
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	20.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50
Sheep Tongues, Short Out, barrels	40.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 dos. to case	Per doz. \$2.25
No. 2, 1 or 2 dos. to case	4.25
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.60
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.00
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	8.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	17.75

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	\$21.50
Plate Beef	\$20.50
Prime Mess Beef	—
Mess Beef	—
Reef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	\$22.00
Mess Pork, old	\$20.00
Clear Fat Backs	\$22.00
Family Back Pork	\$22.00
Bean Pork	\$16.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@ 10 1/2
Pure lard	@ 9 1/2
Lard, substitute, tcs.	@ 9
Lard, compound	@ 8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 9
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tcs.	@ 9 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	@ 9 1/2

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	15 1/2 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16 @ 23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	16 @ 22 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	12 1/2 @ 15 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 11
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	@ 9 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 9 1/2
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 9 1/2
Extra Short Cuts	@ 9 1/2
Extra Short Ribs	@ 9 1/2
D. S. Loin Backs, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 11
Butts	@ 7 1/2
Bacon meats, 1 1/2 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 17 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 16 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 16 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 12 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 13
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 27
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 17 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 18 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 13
Dried Beef Sets	@ 21 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 25 1/2

Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 23
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 19 1/2
Regular Rolled Hams	@ 23
Smoked Rolled Hams	@ 24
Boiled Calas	@ 16
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 25
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@ 18

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 16
Export Rounds	@ 24
Middles, per set	@ 50
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 17
Beef weasands	@ 7
Beef bladders, medium	@ 40
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 60
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 55
Hog middles, per set	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large, mediums	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 8
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 60
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.70 @ 2.75
Hoof meal, per unit	2.60 @ 2.65
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.50 @ 2.60
Ground tankage, 12%	2.35 @ 2.40 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.45 @ 2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.20 @ 2.25 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.20 @ 2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	@ 23.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.50 @ 26.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	21.00 @ 22.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. aver.	150.00 @ 175.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00
Horns, striped, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00
Horns, white, per ton	33.00 @ 35.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	55.00 @ 60.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	28.00 @ 38.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cish	@ 9.17 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.95
Leaf	@ 9.75
Compound	@ 8.25
Neutral lard	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@ 10 1/2
Tallow	8 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 6
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 7

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	10 1/2 @ 11
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/2 @ 10
Oleo stock	9 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	55 @ 59
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	@ 63.00

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 8
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime country	6 1/2 @ 7
Packers' prime	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 7
Packers' No. 2	5 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	@ 7
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	6 @ 6 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Crackling	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue Stock	5 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	@ 4 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	38 @ 40
Glycerine, dynamite	@ 40
Glycerine, crude soap	27 @ 28
Glycerine, candle	29 @ 30

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	51 1/2 @ 52
P. S. Y., soap grade	50 1/2 @ 51
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	2 1/2 @ 3.00
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. f. a.	1.50 @ 1.60

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	@ 76
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	85 @ 87 1/2
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	.90 @ 92 1/2
Red oak lard tierces	1.02 1/2 @ 1.05
White oak lard tierces	1.18 @ 1.20
White oak ham curing tierces, galv. iron hoops	1.40 @ 1.45

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	18 @ 19
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Borax	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 7
Plantation, granulated	@ 7
Yellow, clarified	@ 5 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
Ashton, car lots	2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
English packing, car lots	1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 5x	1.40

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Running a Retail Market Then and Now

By a Veteran Retailer.

It was an easy matter fifteen or twenty years ago. When a young journeyman butcher wanted to start in business for himself all he had to do was to save or borrow a few hundred dollars.

If he could not borrow from a friend or relative, and he lived in a city like New York, for example, any of the shop fat peddlers in those days would gladly loan it to him and take payment for it each month in fat, suet, bones and calfskins. And if he did any kind of business it did not take long to get it all paid up.

With his few hundred dollars he would pick out a location in some poor but thickly-populated neighborhood, often in a side street, hire a small store for a few dollars a month, have the fixture man install a second-hand lot of fixtures in fairly good condition, paint them white, which effectually covered dirt and patches and made them look bright and clean. For this he paid a small amount down and the rest in monthly installments.

All of this could be done for a hundred dollars or so, including tools and scales, paper bags, skewers, salt, printing and a few other small necessities took a few dollars more. A horse and wagon was an undreamed of luxury then.

After his shop was all fitted up he still had one-third of his original small capital to work with. He could go to any of the packers' branch houses or city slaughterers and buy all the meats he needed on a week's and often on two weeks' credit. With poultry it was the same. At the end of the first week he could pay all his bills for goods purchased without having invested one penny, and still have two-thirds of his money intact for a working capital.

If he was a good live man and hard worker he usually did his own cutting and saved the wages of a journeyman, paying a boy \$3 or \$4 a week to help in the shop and to deliver. That, with his small rent, a few dollars a month for light and a few dollars a month for ice, constituted his entire expense.

If "overhead charges" were mentioned he probably would not know what was meant, thinking they were ceiling fans or some other high-toned contraption.

All He Had to Do Was Work.

Having gone so far, all he had to do to make a first-class success of his business was to WORK. His goods were bought early in the morning, put on an express wagon and delivered by the time he reached his shop to open up for the day's business.

If he was a married man his wife was cashier and bookkeeper. If not, he managed very nicely by himself; a cashier was as big a luxury as the horse and wagon in those days. And if he had the proper ambition and knew the value of a dollar it took only a year

or two before he could get a larger store, and fix it up a little better than the old shop, and carry all his old trade with him.

That is precisely the way many of our biggest and wealthiest butchers in many of the big cities got their first start. Often, instead of fitting up a shop, they would buy out some dilapidated, run-down shop for \$25 or \$50, and with lots of elbow-grease, fresh paint and vim, make a presentable appearance and do a fine little business and save a few dollars every week.

It wasn't the shop; it wasn't luck; it was the MAN. Many a dirty, run-down old shop that had changed hands repeatedly is now a paying proposition because the right man took hold of it. All of which is ancient history.

But It Is Not the Same Today.

It would be utterly impossible to do business that way today, and woe be unto him who tries it. In those days the butcher did not have to be a skillful cutter, a good business man or a mathematician. He could buy a very decent quality of beef for 5 to 6 cents a pound, and everything else in proportion, and slash it any old way. There was a profit, no matter how it was cut, and if any one had told him that short loins were bought with a ruler he would have thought that person a fit candidate for the foolish house.

The business of today is vastly different. The young butcher starting in business must have sufficient capital to fit up a fairly good-sized market in first-class style, with marble fixtures, glass counter-cases, refrigeration, electric lights, horse and wagon or motor delivery, ceiling fans, chopping and slicing machines, cash register, telephone and an office with a cashier in it.

He must advertise in the newspapers, with circulars, by personal solicitation, shop-window and show-case displays, even to displaying a nice line of goods in the glass windows of his ice house. He must call for and deliver orders, and must have young men in clean white frocks and not dirty-faced urchins to do it with. He must use parchment paper and white paper bags to deliver with, instead of brown straw paper.

His journeymen must present as good an appearance as he does, and must be first-class salesmen and business men, and his cashier must be a good bookkeeper. He must be intelligent and capable, a good judge of meat and a skillful cutter.

Modern Butcher Must Be Able to Figure.

And most important of all, he must know how to figure. Not alone a few pounds of meat at so much a pound, but figuring costs, and how much to ask for each different cut. For this purpose test sheets are absolutely necessary. He must know how to figure overhead charges and add them to costs, which

is the only reliable basis of figuring prices.

He must know how he stands each week, and if losses appear he must know how to stop them and make profits show instead. He must be able to know at a glance what goods he bought, when, from whom, for how much, how much they must be sold for, which the test sheets will tell him. This includes all the costs of doing business that are figured in the overhead.

And all this must be so exact that when the payroll is being made up he must also know at a glance if he has even one wagon boy with whose services he could dispense. And what is of still more importance, he must under any and all circumstances supply his trade with quality, regardless of market conditions or prices.

More Work Is Needed Today.

And if success for the little old-fashioned shop of twenty years ago spelled WORK, the up-to-date shop of today spells MORE WORK, in order to attain success. This is because the cost of doing business in every branch and department has doubled, and the price of meat likewise. For these reasons the retail butcher must not sacrifice quality for price, but sell the goods for what they are actually worth.

And if he has built up a reputation for quality and honesty his trade are glad to stick to him. They will pay his price, and his business is bound to be a success.

There are shopkeepers in the different big cities who have been supplying the same families for many years. And when the children grow up and marry, they know no difference than to keep on with "mother's butcher" ad infinitum.

There is no business in which more changes have taken place in the past few years than the retail butcher business, due to the scarcity of meat and the resulting high prices. But the substantial, well-established shopkeepers are better satisfied today than they ever were before. They would not go back to former conditions if they had their choice, any more than they would keep open on Sunday if they were permitted to do so.

They are things of the past, whose memories are not to be revived by the business man of today. The sun sure do move. So do the business methods of the present, and they move to advantage, because if the cost of doing business and the price of goods are so much greater, the profits are correspondingly greater.

And it brings out the best that is in the man behind the counter to keep pace with the times. The weakling, the unreliable and undependable have no place in the shop.

It's a case of the survival of the fittest, and that's why so many first-class shopkeepers have journeymen behind their counters who were once owners of shops. Their incompetence is shown by the fact that they are now glad to work for others, and that little old envelope on Saturday night is preferred to the responsibilities of running shops of their own.

As o'er old times their memory creeps,
And fondly dwells with miser's care,
Time the impression deeper makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear,
The king is dead. Long live the king!

On Saturday night they gladly sing
"We should worry, the boss pays the rent;
A steady job is Heaven-sent,
And we've nothing to do till Monday!"

L. A.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Elden Hoachlander has removed his meat market from East Baltimore street to the Winger building on South Carlisle street, Chambersburg, Pa.

Patrick H. Moloney, a butcher, 58 years of age, died from a hemorrhage of the stomach, in his store at 176 Brainard street, Detroit, Mich.

John Dales has sold his interest in the meat market at Algona, Iowa, making W. S. Noble sole proprietor.

Nathaniel Baker, for 25 years in the provision business at the corner of Pearl and Lawrence streets, Cambridge, Mass., prior to his retirement, died at his home, 166 Allston street, Cambridge.

Bert L. Curtis has purchased the share of Mr. Grant in the meat market at 806 North Mitchell street, Cadillac, Mich., making him sole owner.

E. G. Schermer's meat market at 3416 West Twenty-sixth street, Chicago, Ill., was entered by burglars and \$180, also forty hams and ten chickens, were stolen.

A new meat shop has been opened in Columbia, Mo., by O. Skeen.

I. A. Farr & Hughes have sold their butcher shop at Saxtons River, Vt., to E. C. and P. H. Harty.

The firm of Deitz & Rich, who has been conducting a meat market at Stuttgart, Ark., for several years, has been dissolved. Mr. Rich has sold his interest to Mr. Deitz.

E. Schrawder's meat market at Lucca, N. D., has been destroyed by fire.

George Seifert, a butcher, died at his home 115 Franklin street, Grand Haven, Mich., from blood poisoning, due to infection from a rusty nail.

Konrad Etter, a butcher of No. 113 Amsterdam avenue, New York City, N. Y., has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of \$2,840 and assets of \$1,534.

Henry Redman will move his meat market to the O'Malley building on West Madison street, Pontiac, Ill.

The meat market at Evergreen avenue and Suydam street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is now under the management of August Lotz.

John Applegate, a wholesale fish dealer at 214 Front street, Fulton Market, New York, N. Y., for the last thirty-five years, has made an assignment to David W. Kahn.

James J. Fullum's new meat market on Grove street, near Forest, Milford, Mass., has been opened.

Earl Fox, of the Second Ward Market, has purchased the People's Market at Three Rivers, Mich., from Zierlie & Easterbrook.

Peter Massoth, a retired butcher of New York, N. Y., died at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., in his sixty-first year.

F. W. Rosenthal's meat market at Sheboygan, Wis., has been purchased by Buehler Bros., who own and operate a chain of about

sixty retail meat markets throughout the United States.

Clarence Burkett has sold his meat business in McBain, Mich., to the former owner, John Bennett.

C. John & Company have succeeded to the meat and grocery business of John Brothers at Northport, Mich.

The E. H. Stanton Company, Medical Lake, Wash., has secured the contract to furnish meats of all kinds to the State institutions at this point.

R. Hoffman and W. H. Wynn have purchased the City Meat Market, Whitefish, Mont., from Marto & Nollar.

The Leader Cash Store, Almont, N. D., is putting in a meat department.

E. A. Kummrow has purchased the meat business of H. R. Emmott at Hillsboro, Ore.

E. S. Ingram, the meat dealer in Sawtelle, Cal., has added a stock of groceries.

M. Fretwell has opened a new butcher shop at Valentine, Neb.

George W. Lyons has purchased the City Meat Market at Aurora, Neb.

W. Wessner and S. R. Obenchain have purchased the meat market at 1907 Main street, Parsons, Kan., from T. C. & D. C. Baldrige.

A public market will be opened in the Hall building, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho.

Johnson & Johnson have sold their meat market at Buffalo, N. Y., to H. D. McNee.

William Keil will open his market at Ashland, Ky., again.

John O. Gresham has disposed of his meat business at Thirty-ninth and Normandie, Los Angeles, Cal., to K. Maroot.

W. H. Harbord has disposed of his stock of meats, etc., in Berkeley, Cal., to Davis & Morcom.

The meat and grocery business of F. S. Ingram at Arcata, Cal., has been discontinued.

N. Riessen has purchased the meat market at Pierce, Neb., formerly conducted by A. Tippery.

W. F. Schwab has purchased the Mercantile Meat Market, Papillion, Neb.

E. M. Biggs has engaged in the meat business at Staplehurst, Neb.

D. Moskowitz Company, New York, N. Y., to conduct a delicatessen, lunch rooms, and to sell Kosher meats, has been incorporated by Max Rosenbluth, Dora and Sandor Rosner, 103 Avenue D, New York, N. Y.

Fowler Brothers have sold their meat market in Kingman, Kan., to Eli Burkhalter.

Shipley's meat market at Herington, Kan., has been bought by George and Edward Nixon.

Peter Staab has sold his butcher shop at Hays City, Kan., to Anton Jerl.

A. M. Kennedy has purchased Dillman Brothers' grocery and meat market at Independent, Kan.

A half interest in L. F. Blum's meat market at 115 South Main street, Ottawa, Kan., has been purchased by his brother, Charles E. Blum.

Fred Burr has again opened a meat market in the Park grocery at Lawrence, Kan.

The meat market in the Spot Cash store at Manhattan, Kan., is now in charge of L. H. Stinger.

A meat and grocery store has been opened in the Carlson building, McPherson, Kan., by Carl Modine and Walford Peterson. The meat department will be in charge of D. Carpenter.

A meat market has been opened at 312 Main street, Ottawa, Kan., by Walter C. and R. B. Miller.

E. J. Fluke and F. A. Leute are the proprietors of the Consolidated Groceries, a combined grocery, meat market and delicatessen, at 41-43 East Broadway, Lake City, Utah.

S. F. Darling has sold his meat and ice business in Westminster, Mass., to George Atwood.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR IN CHINA.

The government-owned slaughterhouse in Tsingtau, China, constructed by the German Government early in the history of the colony,

is being conducted by the Japanese forces in occupation of the port in the same careful way that has always characterized its operation, writes Consul Willys R. Peck from Tsingtau. The plant consists of spacious buildings for the separate slaughtering of cattle and smaller animals, an ice-making and cold-storage plants, laboratories, detention sheds, residences for the staff, etc.

Everywhere are to be found overhead traveling cranes, tiled walls, cement floors, and every precaution and device that modern science can suggest for the detection and combating of disease. However, the present superintendent, Capt. K. Kobayashi, is desirous of obtaining catalogues illustrating the latest American machinery and instruments for use in a municipal abattoir and would be pleased to receive such literature accompanied by full information regarding prices, discounts, freight, etc. If preferred, these may be sent through the American consulate.

The average monthly consumption of meat in Tsingtau during German occupation was 1,505 animals; since Japanese occupation, 773. These animals are drawn principally from the Province of Shantung, and the cattle, especially, are well known for size and good condition, although occasional cases of rinderpest are found among them. The superintendent reports an almost entire absence of tuberculosis. The average weight of these cattle on the hoof is 1,100 pounds.

The wholesale price of cattle on the hoof is about 2 cents United States currency per pound, and of meat with bone between 3 and 4 cents per pound. The hides are commonly disposed of for \$7.20, the heads for \$2.40, and the blood from one animal for 27 cents United States currency.

The charges for slaughtering are \$1.20 for cattle, 70 cents for hogs, and 30 cents for sheep and calves. If, however, any one person applies for the slaughtering of more than 1,000 head of cattle in a single month the charge is reduced to 80 cents United States currency per head. By-products, such as bones, horns, intestines, etc., are sold to local Chinese merchants.

Although during the first six months of 1915 there was no large exportation of meat or cattle from Tsingtau, the port is nevertheless the foremost in China in this regard. In 1913 the latest year for which complete statistics are available, the Leased Territory of Kiaochow sent out 40 per cent. of China's export of cattle and 48 per cent. of its export of fresh meat.

In 1913, 115,719 hundredweight of fresh beef were exported and in the first six months of 1914 52,978 quarters of beef. In 1913 28,413 head of live cattle were exported and in the first half of 1914 12,493 head, a proportionate decrease of 12 per cent. None of this export went to the Philippine Islands or other American ports. So far as known the great bulk of it went to Vladivostok.

While the ice-making plant is turning out ice for outside use, the cold-storage plant forming a part of the slaughterhouse equipment is cooled by salt-water evaporation, which keeps it at a temperature of about 34 degs. Fahr. All cattle slaughtered in Tsingtau must be slaughtered in the Government abattoir, and all fresh meat brought within the municipal limits must be inspected and stamped by the Government veterinarians attached to it.

New York Section

Manager T. C. Sullivan, of Swift & Company's provision department in the New York district, was a visitor to Chicago during the week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.50 cents per pound.

R. H. Hull, of the Swift soap department at Boston, was in New York during the week. A. T. Owens, of the railroad department at Chicago, was also a visitor.

William H. Ridgway, better known as "Old Hook 'er to the Biler," was in New York this week on business connected with big contracts for the installation of Ridgway steam hydraulic elevators. These elevators are going into many meat plants, both large and small.

Peter Massoth, who was for many years engaged in the butcher business in lower Manhattan, died last week, at the home of his son in New Rochelle, where he took up his residence sixteen years ago. Mr. Massoth was born in Germany sixty years ago, and came to this city early in life.

Washington Market was re-opened this week after many long months of renovation and rebuilding. Some of the tenants got back into their regular market quarters; others did not. There is much complaint over increased rents charged by the city, and several marketmen will seek quarters outside.

The New York delegation to the packers' convention at St. Louis leaves this Saturday afternoon on the Southwestern Limited of the New York Central at Four o'clock for St. Louis, where the convention begins on Monday. Albert Rohe is in charge of the party, as usual, which insures a good time for everybody.

A peculiar phase of the wholesale meat markets is puzzling the trade. Cattle receipts are heavier and beef is in good demand at steady prices, while lamb demand is poor, even in the face of excellent quality and light receipts. A strange feature is that while lambs are neglected, sheep bring stiff prices, almost on a parity with lambs. This condition is not easily explained.

At a meeting of the creditors of Sarah Werdenschlag, bankrupt, held in Referee Willis' office on October 1, 1915, Benjamin Kann, of 668 Bergen avenue, Bronx, was elected trustee. Leon Dashew of 320 Broadway, representing creditors of the bankrupt, was appointed counsel to the trustee. An examination of the witnesses is to be held October 19, 1915.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending October 2, 1915, by the

New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 1,780 lbs.; Brooklyn, 13,315 lbs.; Queens, 10 lbs.; total, 15,105 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 844 lbs. Poultry.—Manhattan, 5,860 lbs.; Brooklyn, 140 lbs.; Bronx, 242 lbs.; total, 6,242 lbs.

A petition of involuntary bankruptcy was filed against Samuel Simon, of Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Sulzberger & Sons Company, the Sulzberger & Sons Company of America, and Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., on September 30, following an assignment made by him the day previously. The assets are stated to be \$6,500 approximately, and liabilities about \$31,000. Leon Dashew, of No. 320 Broadway, New York City, represents the creditors. An investigation into the affairs of the bankrupt is in progress for the creditors and report will be made shortly.

Kosher butchers in Manhattan are threatening another strike, demanding a seventy-two hour week and minimum wages of from \$14 to \$22. There are 5,000 kosher butchers in the city and 400 bosses. I. Carn, spokesman for the union, said he counted on public support because the butchers waived their grievances beyond the recent Jewish holidays to accommodate the public. Union men have opened co-operative stores in Harlem, the Bronx, Williamsburg and Brownsville, and will try to supply other districts should the strike be prolonged. Carn said twenty-three employers in Harlem have tried to make terms, but are unwilling to reimburse the union for fitting out a co-operative store at No. 1984 Second avenue. The union would not treat with them on any other basis.

MASS MEETING OF RETAIL DEALERS.

Without press agency and accompanied by little except enthusiasm, a movement to ensure the retail merchant against agitators, price cutting pirates and fraudulent advertisers crystallized at a meeting of the executives of the Conference of Independent Retailers of the Metropolitan District, Inc., held at the Hotel Astor on Thursday, September 30. At this meeting it was determined that the purposes of the conference be limited for the time being to three objects; for the passage of the Stevens bill, the elimination of coupons as a trade factor, and the prevention of fraudulent advertising.

As a result of the meeting it was decided to invite Congressman Stevens, author of the Stevens bill; Mr. Louis D. Brandeis and a number of eminent New York merchants to address a general meeting of the representatives from all of the retailers' associations within a radius of fifty miles at the Hotel Astor on the evening of October 27. Among the speakers who have recently accepted are Daniel J. Griffin and Charles Dushkind, counsel for the newly formed organization, The Tobacco Merchants of America.

At the close of the preliminary meeting Dr. W. C. Anderson, chairman of the conference, said: "At this meeting 5,400 retailers are represented. At the general meeting in October, we expect to have represented at

least 25,000 retailers. Never before have retail organizations met on such common ground, and never has it been more important that they meet with the deliberate intention of impressing upon Congress the necessity of relief measures which will ensure to the independent merchant a continuation of the rights and privileges under the common law established by our forefathers."

The mass meeting will be held in the east ball room of the Hotel Astor, and it is anticipated that practically every retail organization in the city will be represented through delegates and members.

SWINDLER WORKING LEATHER TRADE.

A very smooth, plausible young man victimized members of the leather trade in Milwaukee, Wis., and London, Eng., and is now in New York City. He states that his father is an American and his mother an Englishwoman. He has a stock story to the effect that his wallet has been stolen from his hip pocket, in which he usually carries amounts ranging from \$25 to \$100.

He never fails to state that his mother is ill, and that he is to meet his father at a central point. In the New York case it was in Chicago at the Blackstone Hotel, his father coming from Pasadena, Cal., where his mother was ill, to meet him. His claim is that his father is a business associate in some large firm, usually in the same line of business as the man he is tackling, but in an entirely different city or country.

In the course of conversation he will state that he is to become a student of the Boston Institute of Technology. He is always very anxious to repay the loan, which runs from \$50 to \$100, and which is wanted to pay his fare to meet his father. He is of medium height, about five feet six or seven inches, light hair and complexion, blue eyes, has the appearance of a young college boy of about twenty, though his age must be nearer 20 to 28 years. He dresses like an Englishman and acts and speaks like one. He has evidently traveled considerably.

ST. LOUIS LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Concluded from page 31.)

what few are arriving range in price from \$6.50@7.50, and find ready sale.

The hog market is strong and exceedingly active. The receipts for the week amount to 40,000 head. With not a very large percentage of good hogs, the best that can be said for the quality is that it is only fair. Eastern slaughters are apparent on the market, and the prices are ranging high. Mixed and butchers are quoted at \$7.90@8.45; good heavy, \$7.90@8.42½; rough, \$6.75@7; lights, \$8.25@8.45; pigs, \$6.50@7.85; bulk \$8@8.40; \$8.50 was paid this week for mixed and butchers and light hogs, for several lots of especially good kind. The demand is for the shipping grades.

Something over 10,000 sheep were received this week. The market has held fully steady. Mutton sheep, including ewes, are selling from \$5@6. Yearlings, \$6.50@7.40; breeding ewes, \$7@7.75, although in this latter grade the market is very dull because of quarantine restrictions. Several loads of lambs were sold to local slaughters this week at \$9. The general market, however, ranges from \$8@8.90. Owing to the continued shortage in our native territory our receipts in the sheep house are far below normal.



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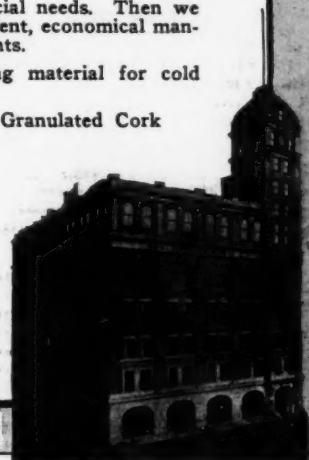
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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

5,000 spready steers sold at 27½c. for stuck and 27 for koshers. Butt brands finally brought 23c., or ¼c. advance, about 6,000 having sold, while about 5,000 Colorados sold at 21½c., being without change, and 7,000 branded cows sold at 22½c., or ¼c. advance, the total trading aggregating around 55,000 hides. The latter part of the week, however, the packers have marked prices up about ½c., which effectually shut off trading, as tanners who had been successful in selling leather have already covered their requirements and tanners who have not sold leather say it is absolutely out of the question for them to pay the present advances. Packers are quite closely sold up on native steers and cows, but are showing fair accumulations on branded hides, of which heavy Texas and Colorados are in the largest supply and consequently considered the easiest. About 5,000 July-August-September spready steers sold at 27½c. for stuck throats and 27c. for koshers. While some of the packers are still offering to sell on this basis, others want 27½c., which they claim is only in line with last trading in New York, which was at 27c. for koshers. Native steers sold to the extent of 30,000, which included about 5,000 extremes. About 3,000 were sold at 26½c., and the balance at 26½c., which pretty well cleaned up the offerings and packers are all now talking 27c. The prices on the extremes were at 24½c. for about 3,000 June salting and 24c. for 1,500 late September. In butt brands 1,000 September were sold at 22½c., while 5,000 August-September brought 23c., practically cleaning the market up, with the exception of one packer who is holding for 23½c. No trading reported in Texas steers, although there has been quite a good demand for heavies at 22½c., and lights and extremes together at 22c., but the packers are declining

these prices, and holding quite firm at 23c. for heavy, 22½c. for light and 22c. for extremes, which tanners consistently decline to pay, and the general impression is that the chances are greater for the packers lowering their views, than the tanners raising theirs. In Colorados 5,000 were sold at 21½c., which was the only lot obtainable at that price, as all the other packers are holding steady at 22c., and claim to have turned down 21½c., consequently this selection is considered reasonably steady, although there is quite a fair accumulation. No trading reported in heavy native cows, what few there are unsold are held at 25c., which so far is beyond tanners' views. The only packer that has any light native cows unsold, previous to October 1, is talking 24½c. for August-September, but tanners say this is entirely out of the question, especially as there are rather liberal offerings of small packer hides that can be had at around 22½c. Branded cows 7,000 September salting were sold at 22½c., although some packers are asking 22½c. The slaughter is extremely limited compared with former years, but October and November generally see a very liberal slaughter of this selection. Packers all cleaned up to the end of the year in native bulls. Last trading at 21½c. We hear some late salting koshers sold in New York at 21c., which about represents the market. Branded bulls are also mostly sold to the end of the year, quotations nominal at 16½c. for northern points, and 17c. for southern.

Boston.

The market on country hides continues strong. During the past few days there has been more inclination on the part of tanners to purchase hides. Actual sales have not amounted to a great deal, but the general tone of the market points to more active buying in the near future. Ohio buffs are quoted at 20@20½c. for seasonable stock, with extremes at 20¾@21c. The situation at country points is very strong and collectors find stiff competition on all offerings. For this reason

the prices at the gathering points are pushed up higher and dealers are obliged to ask more for their stock. Far southern hides from the region of Florida are quoted around 17c.; those from more northerly sections 18@19c. Tanners' ideas are about a half a cent below these figures. Brighton steers are quoted 23c., with cows at 22c. for September hides. Calkskins are in small supply. Demand is fair and dealers are holding strong to their prices. Four to 5-pound skins are offered at \$1.25. There have been sales at 5c. under this price, but we believe it was an inferior skin. Some special selections are held at 5c. higher than quoted. Five to 7's bring \$1.60 for good stock; 7 to 9's, \$2.20; 9 to 12's, \$2.60.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Stocks on hand total over 200,000. The same time last year there were about 22,000. They comprise about 100,000 Central Americans, 50,000 Bogotas, 30,000 Orinocos, 25,000 Puerto Cabellos and 20,000 dry and dry salted San Domingos. Receipts heavy, and there is hardly a vessel coming in from Central or South America that is not bringing in a load of hides. Quotations are purely nominal in the absence of sales and range as follows on the principal varieties. Orinocos 30½c.; Puerto Cabellos, La Guayras, Caracas, 30@30½c.; Central Americans, 29c.; Bogotas, 30@31c.; Vera Cruz, Tampicos, Tabascos and Tuxpams, 27c.

PACKER HIDES.—A firmer market; 1,400 August and 1,400 September small spready native steers sold at 26c. Full size spreadies last sold at 27c. An offer was made of 22c. for some September to October butt brands, but was turned down, seller asking ½c. more. Native steers are quoted at 26c. Cows 24c. Colorados last sold at 21c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—A quiet market, buyers not showing any interest, their ideas being less than present quotations. Buffs are quoted at 19½@20c. with last sale made at 19½c. Extremes, 20½@21½c., outside figure for choice stock.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.90@ 9.70
Poor to fair native steers.....	5.50@ 7.85
Oxen and stags.....	4.50@ 7.50
Bulls.....	4.50@ 8.50
Cows.....	2.50@ 6.25
Good to choice native steers a year ago..	8.10@ 9.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	9.00@12.00
Live calves, fed and mixed.....	7.00@ 7.50
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, ordinary to prime.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Live lambs, Canada.....	8.62½ @ 8.75
Live lambs, culls.....	@ 7.00
Live sheep, ewes.....	3.50 @ 5.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8.60
Hogs, medium.....	@ 8.60
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 8.95
Pigs.....	@ 8.40
Roughs.....	@ 7.15

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	15 @15½
Choice native light.....	14½ @15
Native, common to fair.....	13 @14

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@15
Choice native light.....	@15
Native, common to fair.....	@14½
Choice Western, heavy.....	@13½
Choice Western, light.....	@13
Common to fair Texas.....	@11
Good to choice beefers.....	@14
Common to fair beefers.....	@12
Choice cows.....	@11
Common to fair cows.....	710 @10½
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	0½ @10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@18	@19
No. 2 ribs.....	@15	@16
No. 3 ribs.....	@12	@15
No. 1 loins.....	@18	@21
No. 2 loins.....	@15	@18
No. 3 loins.....	@12	@17
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	16½ @17	17½ @18
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@16½	16 @16½
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@14½	15 @15½
No. 1 rounds.....	@13	@14
No. 2 rounds.....	@12	@13
No. 3 rounds.....	@11	@12½
No. 1 chucks.....	@12	@13
No. 2 chucks.....	@10½	@12½
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 9½	@12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb..	@20
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@18
Western calves, choice.....	@17
Western calves, fair to good.....	@15
Grassers and butterfinks.....	@13

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@11½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@11½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@12½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@12½
Pigs.....	@12½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@15½
Lambs, choice.....	@14½
Lambs, good.....	@13½
Lambs, medium to good.....	@13
Sheep, choice.....	@13
Sheep, medium to good.....	@12
Sheep, culls.....	@10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@17½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@16½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@16
Smoked picnics, light.....	@13
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@12½

Smoked shoulders.....	@12
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@18
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@16½
Dried beef sets.....	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@20
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@13½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@22
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@20
Frozen pork loins.....	@17
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@22
Shoulders, city.....	@14
Shoulders, Western.....	@14
Butts, regular.....	@18
Butts, boneless.....	@21
Fresh hams, city.....	@17
Fresh hams, Western.....	@15
Fresh picnic hams.....	@10

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	75.00@ 80.00
per 100 pcs.....	
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per	
100 pcs.....	65.00@ 70.00
Black hooft, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hooft, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hooft, per ton.....	70.00@ 75.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per	
100 pcs.....	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's..	@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's..	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's..	@ 75.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	11 @14c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	10 @11c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	55 @60c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	@10c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	9 @12c. a pound
Oxtails.....	8 @10c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 7c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	25 @35c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	8 @10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@12½c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.00
Sheep, imp., medium per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.	@30
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls.,	
per lb., f. o. s. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chi-	
cago.....	@16
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New	
York.....	@25
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York...	@55
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@50
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 7
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19½	21½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13½	15½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	18½	20½
Pepper, red.....	21	24
Allspice.....	4½	6½
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	5	7
Cloves.....	18	21
Ginger.....	15	18
Mace.....	60	64

SALTPETRE.

Refined.....	18 @19
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GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .27
No. 2 skins.....	@ .25
No. 3 skins.....	@ .13
Branded skins.....	@ .21
Ticky skins.....	@ .21
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .25
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .10
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@3.20
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.95
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.95
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@3.45
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@3.20
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@3.20
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 15 and over.....	@4.30
No. 2, heavy kips, 15 and over.....	@4.05
Branded kips.....	@2.70
Heavy branded kips.....	@3.70
Ticky kips.....	@2.70
Heavy ticky kips.....	@3.70

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-	
picked, milk-fed.....	@23
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-	
picked, milk-fed.....	@21
Fowl—bills.—	
Southern and S.W., dry-pkd., avg. best..	@17½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@13½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per	
doz.....	@4.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby choice.....	@15
Fowls, heavy.....	@16
Roosters.....	@12
Ducks, L. I. Spring.....	@19
Geese, per lb.....	@15

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score).....	@29
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	29½ @30
Creamery, Firsts.....	26½ @28½
Process, Extras.....	24½ @25
Process, Firsts.....	23½ @24

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	35 @36
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	33 @34
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	28 @32
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	23½ @27
Fresh dirties, No. 1.....	21½ @22½
Fresh chax, good to choice.....	20 @21

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per	
ton.....	@27.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 2.80
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.60
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York.....	@21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per	
cent. ammonia.....	2.90 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia	
and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, de-	
livered, Baltimore.....	3.20 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14%	
ammonia and about 10% B. Phos.	
Lime.....	— @ —
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per	
ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit	
available phos. acid).....	nom@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per	
100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@ 3.40
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot,	
guar., 25%.....	@ 3.50

